MONDAY, October 2. 1769. [NUMB. 1775.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſtimportant Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. July 25. A Country Butcher who frequents the Market, having been in diſcourſe with one Riley, a Grenadier of the 14th Regiment, who he ſaid had before abuſed him, thought proper to offer ſuch verbal reſentment as led the ſoldier to give him a blow, which felled the Butcher to the ground, and left other proofs of its violence. The aſſaulter was had before Mr. Juſtice Quincy, convicted and fined, and upon refuſing to make payment, was ordered to goal; but reſcued out of the hands of the conſtable, by a number of armed ſoldiers, in the ſight of the Juſtice, when they carried their reſcued comrade in triumph, thro' the main ſtreet to his barracks, flouriſhing their naked cutlaſſes, giving out that they had good ſupport in what they were doing, and that they defied all oppoſition.—The inhabitants were greatly offended at this audacity of the military, and the call was very general, that the Poſſe Commitatus might be raiſed in order to recover the priſoner out of their hands; this was not a little alarming, even to the General himſelf, he apprehended, from the reſentment of the people, and tho' he was to have embarked in the Rippon Man of War in a few days, he immediately laid aſide the thoughts of it.—It being ſoon given out, that the ſoldier thus reſcued had deſerted, or was taken out of the way in order to prevent a diſcovery in the courſe of tryal of thoſe who had encouraged ſo illegal and dangerous an attempt: The friends of Peace and order adviſed the conſtable and one of his aſſiſtants, who was alſo wounded, to proceed immediately to Cambridge, in order to make repreſentation to the General Aſſembly, who were then juſt upon riſing, of the behaviour of the military, which they accordingly did; when the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after giving them a hearing, appointed a Committee to examine into this matter, and tranſmit the ſtate thereof to their Agent in London.

Affidavits were accordingly taken, but not in the Bernardinian manner, *exparte*; ſome of them are here inſerted, that the world may have the moſt authentick proof in what manner the civil magiſtrate has been aſſiſted by thoſe modern conſervators of the peace.

EDMUND QUINCY, of Boſton, in the County of Suffolk, Eſq; and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, depoſeth, that on the 13th Day of July current, at Boſton, aforeſaid, Jonathan Winſhip of Cambridge, in the County of Middleſex, Victualler, came into the office of the deponent, and complained in his Majeſty's name, that he had been aſſaulted and beat, the ſame day, by John Riley, a Grenadier of his Majeſty's 14th Regiment of Foot, in ſaid Boſton; the Complainant at the ſame time, producing full evidence of the aſſault and battery; that on the ſame day, by force of a warrant, iſſued by the deponent, the ſaid John Riley, was by Peter Barbour, one of the conſtables of the town of Boſton, brought to anſwer to the ſaid complaint, and pleading guilty, was by the deponent fined in the ſum of Five Shillings to his Majeſty, and ordered to pay coſts of proſecution, and to *ſtand committed until ſentence be performed*; that pleading his inability to pay his fine and coſts, was indulged till next day; a Serjeant of the company, one John Phillips, becoming reſponſible for the return of the offender into cuſtody, in default of payment;—that the ſaid ſerjeant did the next day, at the hour appointed, return the ſaid offender to the office of the deponent, the abovementioned conſtable being there ready to receive him; that the ſaid offender being aſked whether he was ready to pay his fine and coſts, returned for anſwer, "*he would not pay it*," whereupon the deponent ſaid to the offender, that he muſt then commit him: Soon after which, while the deponent was writing a Mittimas, the ſaid offender attempted to wreſt himſelf out of the hands of the ſaid officer, then having hold of him in the ſaid office, and in the attempt, very ſuddenly forced himſelf, with the officer into the ſtreet; after which the deponent going to the door of his office, and ſeeing the hoſtile approach of (as he apprehended) about 20 Grenadiers and other ſoldiers, many if not moſt of them, armed with cutlaſſes, ſwords and other inſtruments of death, and the ſame handling in a menacing manner, went to the door of his ſaid office, and commanded the ſaid ſoldiers to diſperſe themſelves, but as a non-compliance with the order was ſoon viſible, the deponent immediately ſaid to Mr. Roſs, (a Lieutenant of the company of Grenadiers of the beforementioned 14th Regiment) who juſt before entered the Office that he deſired he would order thoſe men to their barracks, and after a moſt urgent repetition of the requeſt, the deponent received for anſwer, from the ſaid Mr. Roſs, that he did not know what to do with them, or words of a ſimilar import; but after hearing that the conſtable was wounded, the ſaid Lieutenant Roſs went, and (as the deponent was ſoon after informed) ordered thoſe ſoldiers who ſtill remained before the office, to diſperſe and go to their barracks.—The deponent further ſaith, that the priſoner, John Riley, through the countenance and aid of the ſaid grenadiers, and other of his Majeſty's ſoldiers, was reſcued from the hands of Juſtice, and has ever ſince been ſo concealed, that as the deponent verily believes the officer has not been able to retake him. EDMUND QUINCY.

Suffolk, ſs. } *Boſton, July* 24. 1769. Edmund Quincy, Eſq; before named, appeared before us, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of Suffolk, and made oath to the truth of the before written affidavit. Taken in conſequence of an order of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the thing.

Before me, RD. DANA, Juſtice of the Peace, and of the Quorum.

BEL. NOYES, Juſ. of the Peace.

I Peter Barbour, one of the Conſtables of the town of Boſton, teſtify and ſay, That on the 13th day of July inſt. a warrant was committed to me the deponent, by Ed. Quincy, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, againſt one John Riley, a Grenadier in the 14th Regiment, for aſſaulting and beating one Jonathan Winſhip, a Butcher, uſually attending the public market; by Virtue of ſaid warrant I took into my cuſtody the ſaid John Riley, and carried before the aforeſaid Juſtice, who, upon a full hearing of the caſe, ordered the ſaid John Riley, to pay a fine of Five Shillings, lawful money, and coſts, and to ſtand committed until the ſaid ſentence ſhould be performed; but the ſaid John pleading his inability to pay the fine and coſts, was indulged till the next day;—a Serjeant of the ſame company, John Phillips, by name, becoming reſponſible for the return of the ſaid Riley into cuſtody the next day, in default of payment; and on the next day the ſaid John Riley, was by the ſaid Serjeant Phillips, bro't before the ſaid Juſtice, where the ſaid Riley refuſed to pay his fine and coſts; whereupon the ſaid Juſtice ſaid he ſhould be committed to priſon; and whilſt the ſaid Juſtice was making out a Mittimus to commit the ſaid Riley to goal, one Lieutenant Roſs of the ſaid Regiment, came into the ſaid juſtices's houſe; and upon the ſaid Riley's ſaying he would neither pay the fine nor go to goal, the ſaid Lieut. Roſs turned himſelf to the ſaid John Riley, and bid him go; upon which ſaid Riley attempted to retire out of the houſe, and I endeavored to ſtop him, and ſeized him by the collar, and held him until the ſaid Lieut. Roſs ruſhed in upon me and broke my hold, whereby the ſaid Riley eſcaped, and got out of the doors, notwithſtanding all I the deponent, with my aſſiſtance could do to prevent it: I immediately followed the priſoner to the door, and as ſoon as the ſaid Riley had got out of the door, he drew his cutlaſs and ſtruck me upon my head, which blow brought me down upon my knees, I then ſaid to the priſoner, for God's ſake don't ſtrike me again, but the ſaid Riley immediately ſtruck me another blow, upon the head with his cutlaſs, which bro't me to the ground, which was the laſt thing I knew for a conſiderable time; and further I the deponent ſay not.

PETER BARBOUR.

Sworn to as the Firſt.

I Jeremiah Belknap, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that on the 14th day of this inſt. July, as I was paſſing thro' dock ſquare, I ſaw a number of ſoldiers, (the names to the deponent unknown) armed with broad ſwords, ſome of which ſoldiers I then heard ſay, damn him, we will wait for him; when after being abſent about a quarter of an hour, and returning the ſame way to my houſe, the deponent ſaw a number of ſoldiers ſtanding before the door of Edmund Quincy, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, where one John Riley, as I ſoon after underſtood, was then convened for breach of the Peace; which ſoldiers the deponent apprehends and verily believes to be the ſame he had heard ſay in dock-ſquare, aforeſaid, damn him, they would wait for him, and as the deponent paſſed by the ſaid ſoldiers he heard them ſay that the ſaid John Riley ſhould not be carried to goal; upon which the deponent turned to ſome of the inhabitants, who ſtood near, and told them there was like to be a riot and deſired them to hinder it, by ſupporting the civil officers in the execution of their office, and then went to the juſtice's window, where he was called upon by the conſtable to aſſiſt him, the deponent then went into the juſtice's houſe, and told the ſaid juſtice that there was like to be a riot at his door, for thoſe ſoldiers that were ſtanding there had ſwore (in his hearing) by God, that the ſaid Riley ſhould not go to goal; upon which the ſaid Juſtice turned to Lieut. Roſs, an officer in the ſame company, to which the ſaid Riley belongs, and deſired him to take care of his men, in order to prevent a riot; the ſaid Roſs anſwered he could not, and immediately gave way, upon which the ſaid Riley made towards the door; then Peter Barbour, the conſtable aforeſaid, declared the ſaid Riley ſhould not go, and laid hold of him, in order to prevent his eſcape: The deponent then endeavouring by order of the ſaid Conſtable to aſſiſt, and prevent the ſaid Riley from eſcaping was, with the conſtable forced out of the Juſtice's door, where the ſame ſoldiers, as he believes, with drawn ſwords, ruſhed upon us, & ſtruck at thoſe who were endeavouring to aid and aſſiſt the ſaid conſtable in the execution of his office, by one of which ſtrokes the deponent was much wounded, by being cut in his hand; and the deponent further ſays that the ſoldiers around the Juſtice's door were about 20, with arms, viz. cutlaſſes, &c.

JEREMIAH BELKNAP.

Sworn to in the ſame manner as the firſt.

July 28. I John Loring of Boſton, Phyſician, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that being on the 14th day of July, current, near his dwelling houſe in Cornhill, about 3 o'clock P. M. obſerving a number of the grenadiers of the 14th Regiment, following and inſulting a country butcher as he was riding on his cart, which ſtopping a few rods from ſaid houſe, the deponent went near the cart and heard the butcher talking to the ſoldiers, deſiring them to let him go about his buſineſs, when Col. Dalrymple came by and aſked what was the matter. The Butcher got off his cart, and with his hat in his hand told him he was inſulted by the ſoldiers, who hindered him from going about his buſineſs; and that one of the regiment yeſterday had knocked him down, the Colonel ſaid to him, "you are a damned Scoundrel, you was ſaucy, they ſerved you right, and I don't care if they knock you down again," and directly walked away; the ſoldiers took off their hats, and exultingly ſaid, there's a noble gentleman, do you hear what the noble gentleman ſays, the deponent then went into Mr. Juſtice Quincy's office, and told him he was apprehenſive of a riot, and deſired him to go out and diſperſe them, he went out and ſpoke to them but to no effect; ſoon after, Lieut. Roſs of the Grenadier company of the 14th Regiment, being ſent for by one of the ſoldiers, came to the ſaid office, the deponent ſtanding near the ſaid office, among the ſoldiers, and hearing them very abuſive, and ſwearing that Riley the priſoner ſhould not be carried to goal, went into the office and told Lieut. Roſs what the ſoldiers ſaid & threatened; his anſwer was, I can't help it, other perſons particularly Mr. Juſtice Quincy ſpoke to him to the ſame effect, and he gave like anſwers; in a few minutes after, the priſoner being by the door of ſaid office, near ſaid Roſs, and attempting an eſcape, was ſeized by the conſtable Barbour, who commanded aſſiſtance; a number of ſwords were immediately drawn by the ſoldiers in the ſtreet, and Mr Jeremiah Belknap coming into the office, with the blood running from his hand, the deponent again ſpoke to the ſaid Roſs, and aſked him how he could ſtand by and ſee ſuch outrageous behaviour, and he anſwered, what would you have me do, I can't help it; the deponent then left them, ſome body telling him the conſtable was wounded, the deponent found ſaid conſtable with a cut on the forehead and the blood following very freely from the wound, and going to his own houſe for proper dreſſings, ſaw ſaid Roſs in the ſtreet, and told him the conſtable was for aught he, the deponent knew, dangerouſly wounded, and the ſaid Lieut. Roſs anſwered him, "I am ſorry, but can't help it," and further ſaith not. J. LORING.

Sworn to in the ſame manner as the firſt.

July 29. I Edward Jackſon, of Boſton, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that on the 14th inſtant, July, between 2 & 3 o'clock P. M. I ſaw about 12 ſoldiers together, on dock ſquare, and hearing of Mr. Winſhip's being knocked down the day before by a ſoldier, I went to ſaid Winſhip, and told him I believed they were conſulting ſome miſchief againſt him, and adviſed him to go home immediately; upon which

which he got into his cart, and as he was riding along, these soldiers hollowed after him & followed him, upon which he stopped against Justice Quincy's, and the soldier who had assaulted him the day before, challenged him to fight; upon which Mr. Winship said he never struck any body in his life, and never desired to fight with any body; while he was speaking, Col. Dalrymple passed by, I advised Mr. Winship to speak to the Colonel and acquaint him with the treatment he received from his men, he accordingly went up to Col. Dalrymple in a respectful manner, and acquainted him he had been abused; the Colonel replied with a raised voice, that he was an impudent Rascal, and that he had not been abused half enough, & if he did not lick him he would, upon which one of the soldiers replied, that the Colonel was a gentleman, and that they would not take it as they had done; another soldier said, they, meaning the inhabitants, would not be easy till they lost a leg or an arm. EDWARD JACKSON.

Sworn to in the same manner as the first.

July 30 I Stephen Greenleaf, of lawful age, testify and declare, that on the 14th instant, as I was standing by Mr. Gardner's shop, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, I saw a number of people coming up the street fronting dock-square, and went to see what the matter was, and saw one Riley, who had been taken up the day before for knocking down a butcher, named Jonathan Winship, going to Mr. Justice Quincy's, a number of other soldiers accompanying of him, the said Winship was also with them, and one of the soldiers was challenging him to fight, the said Winship replied, that he never struck a man in his life, and never intended to, and the said Winship seeing Col. Dalrymple passing by went up to him, in a respectful manner, and acquainted how he had been abused by one of his men the day before, upon which Col. Dalrymple inquired of some of the soldiers, what was the occasion of his abusing the man, the soldier made some reply, which the deponent could not hear, upon which the Colonel said to said Winship, that he was a damned Rascal, that he had not been beaten half enough, and speaking to the soldier, he said, knock him down again if he (meaning Winship) abused him; if he did not he would, upon which he passed off, and soon turning about said, *understand me*; soon after this, I saw the prisoner, viz. John Riley, coming out of Mr. Justice Quincy's, with a drawn sword, and uttering these expressions, take me, *take me now if you dare*, upon which a number of other soldiers drew their swords, and said also, *take him, take him now if you dare*; upon which the prisoner went off in a triumphant manner, flourishing his sword:—About half an hour after this, as I was passing by Mr. Payson's shop, the retailer, in which were a number of soldiers, among whom was John Riley, aforesaid, who seeing Mr. Barbour the constable passing by, drew his sword, and said, there is the sword that did the jobb, damn his eyes, I wish I had cut his head wholly off: And the deponent further declares, that he apprehends that there was to the number of 20 soldiers, at Mr. Justice Quincy's door, all armed, when the said Riley went off.

Continued Page 773 STEPHEN GREENLEAF.

Messrs FLEETS.

WHETHER the measures of the present a——n be more properly objects of general abhorrence or contempt, is a question I shall not pretend to resolve. But should the report have foundation that they are sending some thousands sterl. in goods to America, to break the measures of non-importation, will it not evidence their perplexity even to boys and children?—Can this be less than a last effort of despair? Have they not, previous to all this, already assayed every means of force and fraud in their power, and that in so open and impolitic a manner that the savages of Patagonia could not have mistaken the design, had the schemes been successively played off before them? Where are their numerous loyal addresses expressive of the 'deepest abhorrence of those factious spirits' who can at the bare instance of their senses presume it a grievance to be plundered and murdered at pleasure? Is there no way left to prevent petitions expressive of the true state of the nation from reaching the throne, but to persuade the manufacturers the m——y have cunning enough to open the trade to America? Amazing stretch of thought! how well timed the project—when the people from one end of the continent to the other are satisfied that this alone will complete their deliverance, without spilling one drop of blood, or expending a farthing of money.——Your conceits, gentlemen, must be sanguine indeed, to persuade you, that in the fairest prospect of preserving our lives, liberties and properties from your villainous, traiterous and murderous machinations, we should desert our awakened, our struggling friends, and buy chains, whips, racks and gibbets of you. These, you know, are the indispensible engines of 'government,' such a government as you have much labored to establish, 'to reduce a learned and virtuous 'people to a sense of their duty,' i. e. a tame submission to be hectored, plundered and butchered at pleasure. Think you, were your cargoes of perdition offered to the Naudowessie Indians on the same undisguised principle, you could flatter yourselves into a very firm opinion of the safety of your embassadors? Have Englishmen gained nothing from an enlarged education, but an indefinite admiration of your unparallelled finesse in settling characters, distributing rewards and punishments as may best advance the ends of your party, the establishment of an absolute despotism on the ruins of the British constitution. Have you any arguments at hand which can satisfy us that we are bound by any law to treat as friends and fellow citizens the traitors who discover the most determined resolution to undermine the foundations of all law, justice and equity? Or are decrees obtained by the most barefaced misapplication of the national treasure to be esteemed the *laws of our country*—the voice of God and the people? To tell us of the protection of the laws, the right of the subject to buy and sell in any part of the King's dominions, is canting hypocrisy and downright insult. For my part, I know nothing of laws, kings or dominions independent of the will of the people. The constitution which I hold myself bound in conscience, duty and allegiance to maintain, frees me from obedience to the edicts of any one or more absolute despots; let them pretend divine right, virtual representative right, ministerial representative right, or what right they please, underived from the free consent of the people, the alone natural source of all legislative and executive right whatsoever. Let this be once more restored to its place, and firmly settled on its ancient basis, and a convenient number of the De Burghs and Gavestons hanged up in terrorem, and then there will be as little dispute about buying and selling as has been at any time since the *ship money* family was expelled the kingdom. But to spill tons of the best blood in the nation, to cut the head off one prince and expel another his throne and dominions, for the preservation of our rights and liberties in one century, and then quietly surrender them to a pack of —— in the next, would be too great an impeachment of our understandings, had we no other inconvenience to apprehend from it. PROVIDUS.

Messrs FLEETS,

AMONG the various demonstrations of rejoicing in Boston on Friday the 22d, it was expected the Boston regiment would have join'd, as usual, in testifying by their military manœuvres the marks of joy as upon similar occasions. I asked my friend the cause thereof, and find several reasons given therefor. Some are ready to say there is no necessity for any military performances besides those of the troops already posted there; that in a time of peace such raree parades are needless; that its time enough to engage in such fruitless enterprizes when called to arms by their King. But however weighty these reasons may appear, I beg leave to enquire, Is not a time of peace the best time for initiating a militia in the necessary rudiments of war, for the defence and protection of the rights and liberties of a free people? And was it not the invariable practice of your venerable forefathers to exhibit constant proofs of their military acquirements for the public safety? Would your heroic ancestors, who sacrificed their lives to lay a solid foundation for your happiness, think it enough that a few paltry troops should be the only safeguard to protect the numerous inhabitants of an extensive country, a country fruitful and abounding in all the comforts of life? Rouse then, ye brave Sons of *Mars*, their noble descendants, despise the ignominious spirit of fear, or the timid awe of chicanary arts, and by your intrepid valour diffuse a martial spirit thro' every rank and file, that you may be able, if required, to defeat the united machinations of any enemical powers on earth, and by your warlike atchievements make the enemies of your King and Country tremble.

Roxbury, 29th Sept. 1769. Yours, Z. Z.

New-York. Sept. 25.

Thomas Richardson, Jeweller, who was advertised in Mr. Gaine's Paper of last Monday, as a refractory Violator of the Non-Importation Agreement, having superciliously persisted in his pernicious Design, of endangering the Safety of America, by exposing of his Non-enumerated Goods, &c. for Sale, and that in the most daring and contumacious Manner.--The prudent Inhabitants of this City, after having been legally convened and taking into their dispassionate Consideration, the fatal Consequences of the said Richardson's evil Example; caused a Scaffold to be erected in the Common near Liberty-Pole; and a Committee of Gentlemen being appointed to require his Attendance there, in order to satisfy the Public relative to his past and future Conduct—He accordingly appeared and after having mounted the Rostrum, declared that he was extremely sorry for the offence which he had given the Community, and asked Pardon,—promising on his Word and Honor, to Store his Goods, and not to perpetrate the like Atrocity in Future.—All which was done in the Presence of a large concourse of Spectators.—He was afterwards re-conducted with Safety, to the Place from whence he came.

The whole Ceremony was performed with the utmost Decorum.

Capt. Doubleday from Boston for Cape Nichola, was spoke with the 9th inst. in lat. 33. long. 67. out 14 days. And on the 14th inst. Capt. Howe, from the same place, bound to Dominica, was also spoke with in lat. 34. long. 64. out 10 days.

Capt. Reed, for Marblehead, is ashore at Cape May, full of water, & had one man drowned.

Extract of a Letter from London, *June* 1.

"To the surprise of every patriotic politician, the same Ministry continues to direct our affairs as in my last; they seem to think the British subjects in America were made with saddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths, & they, the ministry, with boots and spurs to ride you at their pleasure, but was I to advise the brave Americans, I would have them throw the Devils in the dirt if they spur too hard; for I have no notion of a brave people submitting to the spirit of arrogance against their convictions. I know both the ministry and the opposition, and must confess I have no confidence in either."

Extract of a Letter from London, *June* 18.

"There seems to be a general stagnation of politics at present. Mr. Wilkes slumbers and sleeps, but it is reported, that his dreams are very ominous to some in power. The next session of parliament is expected to produce a total change in the ministry, when they say the Marquis of Rockingham and his party will come into place. Strange as you may think it, yet Mr. G. Grenville, the famous projector of all American grievances, is now vigorous in the opposition to the Court, and declares aloud against the expediency and legality of the Act. Dr. Franklin is the best friend America ever had. With a noble freedom of spirit he utters his sentiments upon all proper occasions."

Extract of a Letter from London, *July* 25.

"There is no particular news, except that it is now a pretty general opinion that the Duke of G——n and his party will be routed next session. G. Grenville is now almost as warm in favour of America, as he was formerly against it.

"The report of the day is, that Lord Hillsborough goes out, & Lord Dartmouth in his room."

Extract of Letter from London *Aug.* 2.

"Wilkes is now hardly mentioned; but the committee of grievances & apprehensions are still very assiduous to promote the sending up similar petitions as that from Middlesex, from the other counties throughout the kingdom. No change in the ministry, the present set seem to have nothing to apprehend, but rather to be on a very firm footing.—You will see several hints thrown out in the papers as if offers of pardon had been made to Wilkes, which he rejected, but there is not a syllable of truth in any of them. North American affairs stand exactly where the Parliament left them."

Capt. Berton in 7 weeks from Gibraltar acquaints us, that Pascal Paoli passed the Streights the 1st of August in a large Dutch ship for Amsterdam.

The Assembly of South Carolina have *Resolved*, Not to agree to make any Provision for Barrack Necessaries for the Troops now in that Province.

We hear from Freehold, in New-Jersey, that one Aaron Buck is committed to goal there, charged with committing incest with his own daughter.

Deal, Aug. 1. Came down, the Wolfe, Bryant, for Boston. *Aug.* 9. Remains, Capt. Davis, for Boston.

BOSTON, October 2, 1769.

A Letter from New-York, August 30, 1769.

SOME time in March last a correspondent of your's happening to be in company with Col. ——, who was then quartered in Philadelphia, but since embarked for Ireland——The Colonel in the course of his conversation took occasion to mention the breaking up of the frontier garrisons and the calling in of the troops, together with the discontinuance of presents to the Indians, as was formerly done, as affairs which he thought would certainly be attended with very serious consequences to the colonies; for that the Indians were very insolent before he left Mashillinimakina, and that he daily expected to hear of their committing hostilities——Upon which he was asked, by an inferior officer, who was of his company, what could be the reason of such a great and sudden alteration in Indian affairs—To which he replied, that it was supposed to originate at head-quarters, as a scheme that would inevitably engage the colonies, and of which administration might avail itself, and that it would in all probability lessen Sir William's influence and income, of which the Chief was thought to be jealous.——The foregoing was, shortly after, confirmed by two other officers whom your aforesaid correspondent accidentally met and travelled in company with.——Quere, Doth not our late accounts relative to Indian affairs corroborate the above thoughts and suppositions—notwithstanding all the ministerial puffs of its being a majestic emanation that the colonies were graciously favoured with the liberty of providing for the exigences of the Indian trade, &c.——If you conceive that the publication of the above, *or any part of it*, will serve the cause of America—you may depend on the truth of it.—

I am, in truth, esteemed Sir,
Your's to serve, AN AMERICAN.

The Select-men of this Town having received authentic Copies of Letters wrote to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Hillsborough*, by Governor *Bernard*, General *Gage*, Commodore *Hood*, and others, together with several Memorials of the Commissioners of the Customs; in all which the Character & Interest of the Town appear to be greatly aspers'd and injur'd:—They have therefore issued Notifications for the Inhabitants thereof to meet at Faneuil-Hall on Wednesday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, to consider what Steps are proper to be taken thereon, &c.

To the PRINTER.

Cambridge, Sept. 27. 1769.

THE Comet which lately appeared had been in such a situation, that we might have seen it considerably sooner than it was mentioned in the News-Papers; and it is a pity that those who saw it sooner, as it is said some did, had not given notice of it, that so a greater portion of its orbit might have been determined. Since it was generally known, so many observations of its course have been published in the Papers, that it seems unnecessary to insert any more of the same kind; especially as no such could be made for near a fortnight past, by reason of the morning twilight. It may be sufficient to remark, that in the first 13 days of this month, it ran through two signs, from 5 ♏ to 5 ♐, increasing its south latitude from 12 to 24°. Its course was evidently deflected from a great circle, by the parallax of the annual orb. The main point now in, from its visible course, as seen from the Earth, to determine its real path round the Sun, the fixed centre of its revolution. And as far as we can judge from the small part of its orbit that came under observation, its motion may be represented by a parabola, whose perihelion is in 10 ♍, and its distance 1-5 of the Earth's distance; its ascending node, 20 ♌; and the inclination of its plane 13°. The motion was direct, or according to the order of the signs.

The foregoing numbers are not given for an accurate determination, but for such an approximation as could be readily made by graphic operations. And in this way we find that the Comet in its descent to the planetary regions came to the same distance from the Sun as the Earth is, on the 4th instant; that it was in Perigee the 8th, its distance then from the Earth being about 25 million miles; and that it will come to its perihelion the 8th of October. Then taking a turn round the Sun, it will ascend behind him to the north, crossing the ecliptic 2 days after its perihelion, and spend all the rest of its long revolution on the north side of the ecliptic. It will continue within a few degrees of the Sun all October, but beyond him; and as it will be continually moving farther and farther from the Earth, it seems very doubtful whether we shall see it any more. These several articles might be determined more exactly by calculation, than by delineation, if we had a longer series of observations. I do not find that any of the Comets hitherto described have gone in the same path as this: So that its period cannot be determined at present, nor its return predicted.

The head of this Comet appeared dull, and, view'd in a large reflecting telescope, looked only like a whitish cloud. Its diameter, measured by a micrometer, the 4th of September was found to be 3′ 22″; tho' with some uncertainty, on account of its being ill-defined. Its velocity when swiftest was but 6° in a day. It was chiefly remarkable for the length of its tail, which in the beginning of this month was 30°, and soon rose to above 40°; and I have been credibly informed, that some were able to distinguish it even to 75 or 80°.

I cannot conclude without expressing my concern at the panic into which great numbers of people have been thrown by an absurd and ridiculous article from Elizabeth-Town in the Jerseys, published in the Papers. The Writer, however good his intentions might be, appears quite unacquainted with Astronomy. Nothing can be more idle & contemptible than the calculation he pretends to have made of the Comet; and the "alarming consequences which might follow, should "the Comet come between us and the Sun," need not alarm any body, as that supposition cannot possibly take place in the present revolution. vid pa. 680. 702

Messrs. Printers,

I Beg thro' the channel of your Paper to make known to the public my earnest request & hearty desire, that no body may horse-whip John Mein, however saucy, insolent or imperious he may be.—I see he is aiming at a drubbing to bring him into view, in order to get (from government) some little pittance for his (self sought) persecution, as H---rd, M--fat, ‖ ---ston R----son, and others have done before, and which Mein may be the more encourag'd now to hope for from seeing an uncommon profligate and abandoned M——y. But I beg & pray that John Mein may be disappointed of that correction which he so highly deserves, and is so earnestly courting; let not porters, draymen, or any other of his equals touch him—treat him with contempt, and *interest*, the only check to a sordid mind, without feelings, will soon bring him to a sense of his folly, as well as his baseness and ingratitude.

PHALARIS.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Credit in London, *to his Friend in this Town, dated* July 13, 1769.

—"I am honored with your's of May 10th and agree which you perfectly in your Sentiments of public Affairs. Government here seems now to be growing more moderate in regard to America; and I am perswaded that by a steady, prudent conduct, we shall finally obtain all our important points, and establish American Liberty on a clearer and firmer Foundation.—The Folly of the late Measures begins to be seen and understood at court, their Promoters growing out of credit, and the trading Part of the Nation, with the Manufacturers, are become sensible how necessary it is for their Welfare to be on good Terms with us. The Petitioners of Middlesex and London have numbered among their grievances the *unconstitutional* taxes on America; and similar Petitions are expected from all Quarters; so that I think we need only be *quiet* and persevere in our Schemes of Frugality and Industry, and the rest will do itself.—Your Governor is recalled, and 'tis said the Commissioners will follow soon, or be new modelled with some men of discretion among them."

Yesterday se'nnight sailed from Portsmouth the Ship Britannia, Capt. Hart, for London, in whom went Passengers George Meserve, Esq; Mr. George Boyd, and Mr. Bartholomew Stavers, of that Town.

Friday last, a Jury of Inquest sat on the Body of an Infant Child, found dead in a Vault near the Orange-Tree: From the Evidence it appeared to be born alive, and without any Person present at the Birth: The Mother is secured in order for Tryal.

Capt. Lazarus Spooner, who is arrived at Dartmouth from a Whaling-Voyage, on the 8th ult. was overset in a violent Gale of Wind, and lost both Boats and two of his Men, names Jedüthun Spooner and Ezra Howard; the Vessel righted again in a few Minutes, but could afford them no assistance.

Middleborough, Sept. 25, 1769.

We hear that there was a famous Hunting Match proposed—That *Squirrels* were the Game in View, and that the Hunters pursued them so briskly and successfully, that, when the two Companies met (as they did at Evening at a noted Place where four Ways met) it appeared upon a critical Enquiry that 1680 of the *Squirrels* had lost their Heads. The next Day we hear that the Children belonging to the First Precinct in the Town met at the Meeting-House, to the Number of about 260 or 70, to be Catechised; very few of them were more then in their 13th Year, and much the greater Part were under 9.—From this Account, one is apt to think that Middleborough is very well stored with *Children* and *Squirrels*; and, that while the Parson is employed in giving Instruction to the former, the Hunters are as diligently employed in administering proper, tho' sharp Discipline, to the latter for devouring the Children's Bread.

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, in the Month of *September* past.

Buried, 99 Whites. 9 Blacks. *Baptised* 35.

The Publick may be assured, notwithstanding any Reports to the contrary, That no one Person has been taken with the Small-Pox since last Monday: The Woman who had it in a House near the Horse-Shoes is now well; and there is but one sick of this Distemper in the Hospital at West Boston, which is the only Person in Town who has the Small-Pox or the Symptoms of it.

By Order of the Select-Men,

Oct. 2. 1769. WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock precisely,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-street,

A Variety of English GOODS,—among which are,

Broad-Cloths, Callimancoes, Callicoes, Cotton Gowns, Silk Mitts, Lawns, spotted Bandannoes, Oznabrigs, Kenting Handkerchiefs, black Breeches Patterns, Mens & Boys worsted & Cotton Hose, fine stript Ginghams, Gold Laced Hatts, Felt and Castor Hatts, &c. &c. &c.

FRIDAY next, J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the very lowest Rates, for Cash only,

At the STORE lately improved by Capt. *Job Prince*, just below *Minot's* T. on the Long Wharf,

Choice Jarr & Flask Oil, Loaf & brown Sugars, Best green Coffee, Mollasses, Rice, Chocolate by the Box, dozen or single Pound. Philadelphia Flour, Cases of Bottles, &c. &c.

Also, Choice Jamaica Spirit, West India and New-England Rum, by Wholesale or Retail.

To be sold by *Jacob M'Daniell*,

At Mr. *Edward Church's* Store, Newbury-Street,

Spices of all sorts, Glass & Stone Ware,

Also Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Indian Corn, & Redwood, Cheap for Cash.

TWO DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid, to any one that will return to the Subscriber a YAWL, that was taken away from his Wharf some Time about the 18th Instant.—Said Yawl rows with Five Oars, has a plain Cap Streak, with a Stem Plate and Shoes: the inside painted Red, and the Streak yellow & Blue.

September 30, 1769. THO. DAWES.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Cash,

Broad-Cloths, yard-wide Forrest-Cloths, knapt Ratteens, Shalloons, blue and white Furniture Linen, Camblets, Mens Camblet Cloaks lined with green Colchester Baize, Mens Cloth Waistcoats, Plush Breeches, colour'd Threads, Garters, Combs, &c.——

Wanted—A good second-hand Brig or Snow, two or three Years old, of 100 or 120 Tons Burthen, double deck'd, of a good Length & Beam, well timber'd, a fast sailer and of an easy draft of Water.——A new Vessel of the above Description, if cheap, may suit.——

Any Person who has such a Vessel to dispose of, and that the above Goods will suit for Pay, may know further by enquiring of the Printers.

Lemmons, Limes, Oranges, Pine Apples, and a few fine Tortoise, just arrived from New-Providence, may be bought, if applied for directly, on board a Schooner laying at Minot's T.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge-Street, near the Orange-Tree, three Rooms on a Floor, Yard, Garden, and a Pump of good Water.—— Enquire of the Printers.

This EVNEING (Monday)

The 3d of *October*,

At a Large ROOM, in Brattle-Street,

Formerly *Green* and *Walker's* STORE,

Will be Read, an OPERA, called

Love in a Village.

By a PERSON who has READ and SUNG in most of the great Towns in AMERICA.

All the SONGS will be SUNG.

He personates all the Characters, and enters into the different Humours or Passions as they change from one to another, throughout the Opera.

Tickets for Admission will be delivered at the Bunch of Grapes in King-street, and at *Green & Russell's*, Queen-street, at *Half a Dollar* each.

To begin precisely at Seven o'Clock.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY Letter E. hereby Notify the Public, That they are *absolutely* determined that the Drawing of said Lottery shall Commence on the Third Day of *November* next, at *Faneuil*-Hall, where those who incline may attend. A few Tickets remaining on Hand may be had of the Managers.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices throughout the Province aforesaid.*

——*Humbly shew the Subscribers that*——

WHEREAS there is a large tract of Land lying in common and undivided in the late Province of *Main*, formerly the Estate of *Robert Jordan*, late of *Casco-Bay*, Clerk, deceased, which was granted by the President and Council for the Affairs of *New-England*, in the Year One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-One, to *Robert Tralawny* and *Moses Goodyear*, and bounded as follows, *viz.* beginning at the Sea near the East Side of Cammick's Patent, and then running North westerly into the Country 15 Miles, and then North easterly to a River called *Casco* or *Presumscot* River, then down said River to the Sea, then along the Sea shore to the first mentioned Bounds, by Cammick's patent, or however otherwise bounded.

The Subscribers being more than five of the principal Proprietors of said Tract pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a meeting of said Proprietors to be holden at the Dwelling-House of *Nathaniel Ladd*, Innholder in *Biddeford*, in the County of *York*, on Monday the 27th day of *November* next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to choose a Moderator and a Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to prosecute, and defend, sentine, behalf of the said Proprietors, more especially to prosecute all persons who have or shall trespass on said Tract of Land, and to transact any Matters or Things that the said Proprietors shall then think proper and for the Benefit of said Proprietors.

August 24*th* 1769.

his *Jeremiah* † *Jordan*, Mark	*Moses Morril*,
	Richworth Jordan,
	Tristram Jordan,
Clement Jordan,	*Solomon Bragdon*,
Dominicus Jordan,	*James Jordan*,
Joseph Calef,	*Abraham Tyler*,
Ichabod Goodwin,	his
Noah Jordan.	*Nathaniel* † *Jordan*, Mark

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

SEAL. *To* RICHWORTH JORDAN, *Esq; one of the principal Proprietors and Petitioners before mentioned.*

IN his Majesty's Name you are hereby required to warn and notify as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the common and undivided Land beforementioned and described to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes before-mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty eighth Day of *September*, in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1769.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace thro'out the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the above Warrant to me directed, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned are hereby Notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. RICHWORTH JORDAN.

Biddeford, Sept. 28. 1769.

Custom-House, Boston, *Sept.* 30. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Brooks, Punchard, Odell and Lewis from New-Haven; Snow & Harding from Canso; Homer and Foster from New-London; Higgins and Clark from New Providence; Morton from Quebec; Coombs from Antigua; Newhall from St. Croix and Turks Island; Bartlett & Edgar, St. Lucia; Davis, Cape Nichola.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Macy to London; Pease to Bristol; Dean, New-London; Callender, Cape Fear; Smith, Nova Scotia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Andrews for North Carolina; Carson for Virginia; Cobb for Quebec; Attwood & Dickey for Annapolis; Dunn for West Indies; Attwood for Halifax; and Nichols for London.

‖ See Page 675 † Howard ‡ Moffat ¶ Johnson * Robinson — Ministry § Page 596 ∧ Page 649 (Vid. pa. 643 ⁂ vid. molas. Act pa. 9.—Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (2) and ⁂ Act appointing them

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Meſſ'rs FLEETS,

The following Advertiſement may ſerve moſt effectually to convince our Brethren in the other Governments, how ſtrictly the Agreement relative to a non-importation is adhered to by the Merchants, notwithſtanding the falſe and malicious Inſinuation of John Mein, Printer:—This publication had not the deſigned effect, owing to the publick Spirit of the Tradeſmen and other Inhabitants of this Town, and not to any diſlike of the Trade or any prejudices againſt the Scotch as a People, to many of whom we are ſenſible the cauſe of Liberty is much indebted.

AS the agreements entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the town of Boſton, and publiſhed by their order in all the News-Papers, to reſtrict the importation and ſale of Britiſh Goods in this town, We the Maſters of the ſhips and ſubſcribers, ſent and employed by Merchants in Scotland, to build ſhips here for their uſe, think it our duty to our owners, or whoever have or may be our employers, to take this method of application to the tradeſmen and others employed in any branch of ſhip buſineſs, Namely, that as we are ſtrangers, and the delicacy required in diſputing a point that has become ſo popular here, puts the matter in view out of our power: for as we are ſtrangers we have no right to petition for a Town-Meeting, or to call a Merchants-Meeting, therefore we have no other recourſe, than to lay open the difficulties the Gentlemen who tranſact our buſineſs meet with, in the ſale of the Goods ſent with us from Glaſgow, for the payment of ſix ſhips now building in Boſton and Charleſtown, in all about eleven or twelve hundred tons, which thoſe Gentlemen are ready to make appear at any time, and ſhew evidence to the truth of our aſſertions, that the ſale of our Goods has been greatly obſtructed in conſequence of the agreement of the Merchants of this town. Every perſon employed in ſhip buſineſs muſt know, that conſidering the circumſtances of the tradeſmen, it would be almoſt impoſſible for them to maintain their families if they were wholly paid in Goods, and their difficulties will be ſtill greater, if the building the Scotch ſhips here be wholly withdrawn, by means of prohibiting the ſale of Scotch manufactures ſent for the payment of their ſhips.

We do not pretend to enter into the merits or the neceſſity of the Merchants agreements and reſolutions, further than that the Gentlemen, Tradeſmen, and others concerned, ſhould make application, that the town may take ſome method to determine to our ſatisfaction, Whether ſuch Goods and Merchandize brought for ſuch purpoſes, are deemed within the limits of the Merchants reſolutions and reſtrictions? for if they are deemed within the limits; it is our indiſpenſible duty, to adviſe our Owners and others thereof, to prevent any bad conſequences ariſing to them by their ſending Goods here next ſpring for building ſhips; and ſhould it be the opinion of the town that ſuch Goods are not prohibited by the Merchants agreements, we expect the ſame will be made public, that there may be an open ſale for our Owners Goods now here, and of what may be ſent in the fall, or ſpring.

We have only further to ſay, That we make no doubt the Gentlemen, Tradeſmen, and others concerned in the different branches of ſhip-building, will exert themſelves in this matter, to have that important point determined to our ſatisfaction, which we hope will be in the laſt inſtance, as they muſt be ſenſible what an effect the want of ſuch a beneficial trade muſt have upon the labouring Poor of the town. But ſhould our application in this matter be treated with neglect, or determined in the firſt inſtance, and the Goods prohibited from ſale, the ſigning not to purchaſe goods, being in our opinion, a prohibition of them to all intents and purpoſes, we have only to ſay, that in the courſe of our duty to our Owners, and to convince them of our care of their intereſt, we ſhall forward them copies of this Advertiſement, and give them our opinions of the reſult of our endeavours to prevent their ſuffering in conſequence of the agreements of the Merchants and Traders in this town, and that they may apply elſewhere for their ſhipping.

Boſton,
Aug. 23d,
1769.

RICHARD HUNTER,
ALEXANDER AULD,
PATRICK BOGLE,
ROBERT PARK,
HUGH BROWN.

N. B. We ſhall expect in fourteen days a ſatisfactory determination to the matter contained in this advertiſement. If there ſhould be longer delay, we ſhall deem that as neglect, and as an anſwer in the negative; and our duty will oblige us to adviſe accordingly.

Good old CYDER,

At £. 3 Old Tenor a Barrell,
Empty Wine Pipes and Rum Hogſheads,
Choice VINEGAR to be Sold at
Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,
On Dock-Square, Boſton.

To be Sold, a Piece of Land in the Common near Mrs. *Hancock's*, meaſuring Eighty Feet to the Common, 140 Feet to a new Street laid out.—Enquire of *Nathaniel Balſton*, Eſq.

William Jackſon

Continues to ſell at his STORE,
At the BRAZEN-HEAD, next to the Town-Houſe,
A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware Goods, by Wholeſale or Retail, among which are, a good Aſſortment of ſuperfine and low priz'd Broad Cloths, German Serges, Kerſeys, Beaver Coatings, Bearſkins & Ratteens, Shalloons, Tammys & Durants, Calimancoes, Trimmings of all kinds, Cotton Velvet, Fuſtians & Jeans, black, blue, buff & white Breeches Pieces, Bird eyed and ſprig'd Stuffs, Iriſh Camblets, Poplins, Croſsbarr'd and figur'd Stuffs, worſted Damaſks, Brolioes, Miſſinets and Grizets, Grograms, beſt double Camblets, double Alopean, Paduſoys, Damaſks & Ducapes, plain & ſtrip'd Luteſtrings & Mantua Silks, white & roſe colour'd Sarſnet & Perſians, black and colour'd Sattins, a variaty of Capuchin Silks, very genteel brocaded Shoes & Clogs, black Ruſſell Shoes and Goloſhoes, made by a ſuperior Workman, Iriſh Linnens, Cambricks and Lawns, Clouting Diaper, black & white Catgut, ¼, ⅛ yard wide and Apron Checks, Furniture ditto, Cotton Gowns & Hollands, worſted & ſilk Mitts and Gloves, Bindings & Qualities, Gimps & Snail Laces, colour'd Threads, Wax Necklaces, Linen & Silk Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, Mens Silk ditto, Mens worſted Caps, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.
NAILS, Brads & Tacks, Engliſh & German Steel, Powder, Frying Pans and Warming Pans, Braſs Kettles, warranted London Pewter Diſhes, Plates & Baſons, &c. all kinds Locks, Hinges and Latchets, Sadlers Ware of all Sorts, Braſſes for Deſks, Locks, &c. different Sorts of Joiners and Carpenters Tools—Wool Cards, Card Wire, London Glue, Knives & Forks, Cuttoe & Penknives, Sciſſers, Shears, Razors, &c. Buckles & Buttons, No. 4. & 12 Pins, &c.
Looking-Glaſſes of all Sizes, 6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window-Glaſs, Hour Glaſſes, long and ſhort Pipes, Crates of White and Blue & White Stone Cups and Saucers, Felt Hatts,——Glocester CHEESE.

To be ſold by *Charles Hamock*,
At his Wine-Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane,
Empty Wine Pipes, half Ditto, two Barrell Teirces, Rum Hogſheads, Quarter Caſks.——
Good *Frontinac* WINE. &c.

DUMB FISH.

A few Quintals choice Iſle Shoal Dumb Fiſh, to be Sold by CHARLES MILLER on *Minot's* T.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, the 20th of *October* next, if not ſold before at private Sale,
Four wooden Tenements in good Repair, with convenient Yard Room and a Well of good Water, in Short-Street, South End of Boſton—The Sale to be on the Spot at 12 o'Clock on ſaid Day.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may apply to the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A new handſome genteel two Wheel CHARIOT, and a ſecond-hand CHAISE.——Enquire of the Printers.

A ſmall Quantity of Indian Corn juſt arrived from *Virginia*, to be Sold Cheap for Caſh if applied for immediately.——Enquire of *Boſſenger* and *William Feſter*, at their Store on *Nathan Spear's* Wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

Spring Bever, Raccoon Skins, Deer Skins in the Hair and Indian dreſt; all of the beſt Kind. Enquire of *Martin Gay* in Union-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Woman, about 36 Years of Age, can do all Sorts of Houſe-Work, and has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD

A likely, healthy ſtrong Negro Boy, about 20 Years of Age, of a good Temper, and underſtands Gardening, Cooking, and all Sorts of Houſhold Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and Perſonal Eſtate of *Iſaac Gridley*, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of divers Tracts of Land, ſituated near Fort-Hill, with a large Brick Meſſuage, Brick Kitchen, and Wooden Houſes contiguous; a Wooden Meſſuage, Warehouſe, Barn, Coach-Houſe, Rope-Walk and their Appurtenances, with the Implements for manufacturing Cordage; ſeven Negro Men Slaves, Houſhold Furniture, Books, &c.——For Terms of Sale enquire of his Executors. *Boſton, Sept.* 18. 1769.

Any Perſon who has got a good Houſe and Farm upon the main Road, within 20 Miles of *Boſton*, and is inclined to Let the ſame, may, by applying to the Printers, hear of one who is deſirous of taking a Leaſe, and would enter upon it immediately.

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Town and Country Cuſtomers,
That he has a large Aſſortment of Winter Goods, with moſt other Sorts, imported laſt Fall from LONDON, which are to be Sold at the very loweſt Rates at his Shop oppoſite the Bottom of School-Street, near the late Rev. Doct. *Sewall's* Meeting-Houſe.—— TO BE SOLD likewiſe,
A large Brick Building, ſituated in Queen-Street, known by the Name of CONCERT-HALL, well calculated for publick Entertainments.—— Said Hall being the genteeleſt of any in America. —The Price will be low and Payment may be made any Time within three Years, giving good Security for the Money. For further Particulars Enquire of ſaid DEBLOIS.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

All Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of the late Rev. Mr. *Samuel Checkley*, jun'r, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to *Elizabeth Checkley*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate; and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accompts to ſaid Adminiſtratrix immediately, that there may be a ſpeedy Settlement thereof.

N. B. Any Perſons that have any Books in their Poſſeſſion that they have borrowed of the ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to return them immediately to ſaid Adminiſtratrix.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

A Machine for winnowing and cleanſing GRAIN of all ſorts; is very beneficial to clean Grain that has been houſed any time, as it will clear it from Chaff, &c. and prevent the Weavells and Muſt taking it: It is Portable and eaſily worked by one Hand in any Weather, & will clean 4 or 500 Buſhels in a Day. Enquire of the Printers.

For LONDON,

The Brig *William*, *Joſeph Roteh*, Maſter,
Burthen about 140 Tons, now laying at the South Side of the Long Wharf,
Having two Thirds of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail at furtheſt in three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store leading down to Mr. *Nathan Spear's* Wharf, or the Maſter on board. *Boſton, Sept.* 18. 1769.

Whereas ſix Months have already been allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; late of *Brookline*, deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, to bring in their Claims, and the Time being elapſed, and the whole of ſaid Claims not being brought in; this is to notify ſaid Creditors, that a further Term of ſix Months is allowed by the Hon. FOSTER HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to bring in their Claims to the Commiſſioners, who will attend ſaid Service at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday of the ſix next enſuing Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.
Boſton, Sept. 15. 1769.

The Eſtate of Mr. *Michael Berry* late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, being rendered Inſolvent and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts. The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. FOSTER HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk to receive and examine the Claims: Give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in *Boſton* on the Firſt Thurſday of the Six following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock P. M.

To be ſold by *William Pattin*,
Engliſh midling Loaf Sugar, as good as the double refined made here, and all ſorts of Grocery; alſo a Houſe and Shop in Cornhill to Let.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Farm in the South part of *Cambridge*, containing about 80 Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow *Joanna Browne*; it lies 6 Miles from *Boſton*, and 3 Miles from *Harvard College*, on the great Road from *Boſton* to *Watertown*, &c. Said Farm contains a good Aſſortment of Orcharding, Tillage, Mowing and Paſturing, and is uncommonly well watered by a fine Brook and Springs never known to be dry; together with ſeveral Acres of choice Salt Marſh on *Cambridge* River, about a Mile and an half from the Farm. Said Farm will be Sold together or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Enquire of the Rev. *Edward Brooks* living in *Medford*.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET

// See Agreement of Merchants pa. 199.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices,

No. 756.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1769.

A LIST of the Names of *thoſe* who have AUDACIOUSLY counteracted the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants throughout NORTH-AMERICA; by importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
Nathaniel Rogers,
Theophilus Lillie,
James McMaſters & Comp'y.
John Mein,
Thomas Hutchinſon, Junr. and
Eliſha Hutchinſon.

From the New-York Journal, &c. of Sept. 21, 1769.

Tueſday Evening, 19th Sept. 1769.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Jeweller, who was adverſtiſed in Mr. Gaine's Paper of laſt Monday, as a refractory Violater of the Non-Importation Agreement, having ſupercilioufly perſiſted in his pernicious Deſign, of endangering the Safety of America, by expoſing of his Non-enumerated Goods, &c. for Sale, and that in the moſt daring and contumacious Manner.—The prudent Inhabitants of this City, after having been legally convened and taking into their diſpaſſionate Conſideration, the fatal Conſequences of the ſaid Richardſon's Example; cauſed a Scaffold to be erected in the Common near Liberty-Pole; and a Committee of Gentlemen being appointed to require his Attendance there, in order to ſatisfy the Public relative to his paſt and future Conduct—He accordingly appeared and after having mounted the Roſtrum, declared that he was extremely ſorry for the Offence which he had given the Community, and aſked Pardon, promiſing on his Word and Honour, to Store his Goods, and not to perpetrate the like Atrocity in Future. —All which, was done in the Preſence of a large Concourſe of Spectators.—He was afterwards re-conducted with Safety, to the Place from whence he came.

The whole Ceremony was performed with the utmoſt Decorum.

To the Printer, for Publication.

IT is generally thought, that if our Brethren of Boſton, would adopt our Method of proceeding with Delinquents, offending againſt the publick Peace and Welfare of the Province, all America and even Great-Britain, it would have a more powerful Effect in reducing JOHN MEIN and other ſuch Culprits to Reaſon, than the moſt convincing Arguments that could be uſed.

To the PRINTER.

Cambridge, Sept. 27. 1769.

THE Comet which lately appeared had been in ſuch a ſituation, that we might have ſeen it conſiderably ſooner than it was mentioned in the News-Papers; and it is a pity that thoſe who ſaw it ſooner, as it is ſaid ſome did, had not given notice of it, that ſo a greater portion of its orbit might have been determined. Since it was generally known, ſo many obſervations of its courſe have been publiſhed in the Papers, that it ſeems unneceſſary to inſert any more of the ſame kind; eſpecially as no ſuch could be made for near a fortnight paſt, by reaſon of the morning twilight. It may be ſufficient to remark, that in the firſt 13 days of this month, it ran through two ſigns, from 5 ♊ to 5 ♋, increaſing its ſouth latitude from 12 to 24°. Its courſe was evidently deflected from a great circle, by the parallax of the annual orb. The main point now is, from its viſible courſe, as ſeen from the Earth, to determine its real path round the Sun, the fixed centre of its revolution. And as far as we can judge from the ſmall part of its orbit that came under obſervation, its motion may be repreſented by a parabola, whoſe perihelion is in 10 ♍, and its diſtance 1·5 of the Earth's diſtance; its aſcending node, 10 ♌; and the inclination of its plane 13°. The motion was direct, or according to the order of the ſigns.

The foregoing numbers are not given for an accurate determination, but for ſuch an approximation as could be readily made by graphic operations. And in this way we find that the Comet in its deſcent to the planetary regions came to the ſame diſtance from the Sun as the Earth is, on the 4th inſtant; that it was in Perigee the 8th, its diſtance then from the Earth being about 25 million miles; and that it will come to its perihelion the 8th of October. Then taking a turn round the Sun, it will aſcend behind him to the north, croſſing the ecliptic 2 days after its perihelion, and ſpend all the reſt of its long revolution on the north ſide of the ecliptic. It will continue within a few degrees of the Sun all October, but beyond him; and as it will be continually moving farther and farther from the Earth, it ſeems very doubtful whether we ſhall ſee it any more. Theſe ſeveral articles might be determined more exactly by calculation, than by delineation, if we had a longer ſeries of obſervations. I do not find that any of the Comets hitherto deſcribed have gone in the ſame path as this: So that its period cannot be determined at preſent, nor its return predicted.

The head of this Comet appeared dull, and, view'd in a large reflecting teleſcope, looked only like a whitiſh cloud. Its diameter, meaſured by a micrometer, the 4th of September was found to be 3′ 22″; tho' with ſome uncertainty, on account of its being ill-defined. Its velocity when ſwifteſt was but 6° in a day. It was chiefly remarkable for the length of its tail, which in the beginning of this month was 30°, and ſoon roſe to above 40°; and I have been credibly informed, that ſome were able to diſtinguiſh it even to 75 or 80°.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my concern at the panic into which great numbers of people have been thrown by an abſurd and ridiculous article from Elizabeth-Town in the Jerſeys, publiſhed in the Papers. The Writer, however good his intentions might be, appears quite unacquainted with Aſtronomy. Nothing can be more idle & contemptible than the calculation he pretends to have made of the Comet; and the "alarming conſequences which might follow, ſhould "the Comet come between us and the Sun," need not alarm any body, as that ſuppoſition cannot poſſibly take place in the preſent revolution.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, (Price Half a Piſtareen.)

PRIESTCRAFT DEFENDED.

A SERMON occaſioned by the EXPULSION of SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN from the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, for Praying, Reading, and Expounding the Scriptures.—Humbly Dedicated to Mr. V— C—r and the H—ds of H—s.—By Their Humble Servant,—THE SHAVER.—The Eighth Edition.

ALSO, Price 2ſ.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE

according to its antient Standard, as it was practis'd in primitive Times. By ROBERT BRAGGE, Miniſter of the Goſpel.

ALSO, Price 1ſ.

BRIEF REMARKS

On a Number of FALSE PROPOSITIONS, and DANGEROUS ERRORS, which are ſpreading in the Country; collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes lately publiſh'd, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*. Written by Way of Dialogue. By WILLIAM HART, A. M. Paſtor of the Firſt Church in Say-Brook.

Philadelphia FLOUR,

To be Sold very Cheap,
By SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, on the Town-Dock.

John Barrey & William Billings

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that they propoſe to open a Singing School THIS NIGHT, near the Old South Meeting-Houſe, where any Perſon inclining to learn to Sing may be attended upon at ſaid School with Fidelity and Diſpatch. *Oct.* 2, 1769.

WANTED,

A Spann of good Horſes for a

Curricle, for which a good Price will be given, if they ſuit: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A good Woman Cook, that un-

derſtands the Buſineſs well, and can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm from 20 to 100 Acres,

with good Buildings thereon, about 14 Miles from Charleſtown Ferry, on the Road leading to Concord; fifty Years will be allowed the Purchaſer, paying Intereſt yearly: For further Particulars, inquire of William Dodge at the Sign of the Red Lyon in Medford, who has very good Saddle Horſes to let for Journeys, at 2ſ. O. T. per Mile.

TAKEN up in July near Medford Bridge, a Silk Handkerchief, containing a fine Holland Shirt, a Silk Pair of Stockings, and ſundry other Articles. The Owner by enumerating the ſame, may have them again paying Charges: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Icabod Richardſon*, late of *Woburn*, Tanner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonas Richardſon*, of ſaid *Woburn*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices throughout the Province aforeſaid.*

——*Humbly ſhew the Subſcribers that*——

WHEREAS there is a large tract of land lying in common and undivided in the late province of *Main*, formerly the eſtate of *Robert Jordan*, late of *Caſco-Bay*, clerk, deceaſed, which was granted by the Preſident and Council for the affairs of *New-England*, in the year One Thouſand ſix Hundred and thirty-one, to *Robert Tralawny* and *Moſes Goodyear*, and bounded as follows, *viz.* begining at the ſea near the eaſt ſide of Cammick's patent, and then runing north weſterly into the country fifteen miles, and then north eaſterly to a river called *Caſco* or *Preſumſcot*-river, then down ſaid river to the ſea, then along the ſea ſhore to the firſt mentioned bounds, by Cammick's patent, or however otherwiſe bounded.

The ſubſcribers being more than five of the principal proprietors of ſaid tract, pray that your Honor would be pleaſed to grant a warrant for the calling a meeting of ſaid proprietors to be holden at the dwelling-houſe of *Nathaniel Ladd*, innholder in *Biddeford*, in the county of *York*, on monday the 27th day of *November* next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to chooſe a moderator and clerk, and to appoint a committee to proſecute, and defend, ſcutine, behalf of the ſaid proprietors, more eſpecially to proſecute all perſons who have or ſhall treſpaſs on ſaid tract of land, and to tranſact any matters or things that the ſaid proprietors ſhall then think proper and for the benefit of ſaid proprietors.

Auguſt 24th 1769.

his
Jeremiah ✗ *Jordan,*
Mark
Clement Jordan,
Dominicus Jordan,
Joſeph Caleſ,
Ichabod Goodwin,
Noah Jordan.

Moſes Morril,
Richworth Jordan,
Triſtram Jordan,
Solomon Bragdon,
James Jordan,
Abraham Tyler,
his
Nathaniel † *Jordan,*
Mark

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

SEAL

To RICHWORTH JORDAN, *Eſq; one of the principal Proprietors and Petitioners before mentioned.*

IN his Majeſty's Name you are hereby required to warn and notify as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the common and undivided Land before mentioned and deſcribed to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes before-mentioned.

Given under my Hand & Seal this Twenty-eighth Day of *September*, in the Ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1769.

S. DANFORTH, Juſtice of the Peace thro'out the ſaid Province.

IN Purſuance of the above Warrant to me directed, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned are hereby Notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

RICHWORTH JORDAN.

Biddeford, Sept. 28, 1769.

Whereas the Public have been

divers Times Notified of the Advantage of raiſing Mulberry-Trees, and a large Premium has been offered to thoſe that raiſe the greateſt Number: That we may, in this Province, raiſe Mulberry-Trees for the Support of Silk-Worms, has been approved may be done with great eaſe and advantage, &c.—THIS IS therefore to Notify thoſe Perſons that are diſpoſed to raiſe Mulberry-Trees, that they may be ſupplied with Seed, either of this Country growth or the produce of Georgia, GRATIS, by Enquiring of the Printers hereof.——N. B. The next Month is the moſt ſuitable Seaſon, for Planting the Seeds, rather Preferable to the Spring.

Boſton, Sept. 23, 1769.

All Perſons having De-

mands on, or that are Indebted to the Eſtate of *William Torrey*, late of *Boſton*, Baker, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Bethiah Torrey*, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, in order for Settlement.

Boſton, Sept. 11, 1769.

Ebenezer Torrey,

HEreby informs his Friends and others, That the Baking Buſineſs which was carried on by his late Father, is continued by him at the ſame Place in Water-Street, in all its Branches;—And as he ſerved his Apprenticeſhip with his Father, and a number of Years in the Baking Buſineſs ſince, he hopes his Fathers Friends will continue their Favours to him.

TO BE SOLD,

A Hearty NEGRO WENCH about 21 Years of Age, a very good Cook, and one that can be well recommended for her honeſty; ſhe would anſwer laſt for the Country, for ſhe underſtands Buſineſs about a Farm: For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

// Page 675 & Turn to the Index to Find Merchants agreements —— vid. the First Time page 643. & vid. page 680. 702.

by Sam. Adams

MESSRS EDES & GILL,

LET us take a *short retrospect* of American affairs—The opposition which the Colonies made to the detestable stamp-act in the year 1765, finally operated its repeal—I am inclined to call it a *detestable* act, not from a warmth of resentment against a measure which had it taken effect must have involv'd this whole Continent in perfect absolute Slavery, but from the cool dictates of reason. For tho' it was soon repeal'd, it yet created such a jealousy between the mother country and the colonies, as it is to be fear'd will never wholly subside; and for aught the promoters of it can tell will finally end in the ruin of the most glorious Empire the sun ever shone upon, or at least may accelerate consequences, arising from American independence, which, whenever they happen, will be fatal to Britain herself.——As a condition of the repeal the friends of the American cause, which was the cause of liberty, in the British house of commons, were oblig'd to yield to a proposal; that an act should be pass'd expressly declaring a right in the King, Lords and Commons of Great-Britain to make laws which shall be binding on the colonies in all cases whatever—The Americans, who not long before were viewed by the people of Britain in no better a character than the tawny aboriginal natives, were not so void of understanding, as to overlook the *latent* meaning of this act—they clearly understood the true intention of the words, "*in all cases whatever*", and that a right of making *revenue laws* binding on the colonies was *necessarily* included. Thus Great Britain, instead of burying in eternal oblivion, a claim so repugnant to the laws of reason and equity, and therefore so obnoxious to all the colonies, was induced at that critical season, and as I conceive, contrary to all the rules of sound policy, *as far as she could*, to establish it: And while she was *thro' necessity*, about to repeal one law for taxing the colonies, *without their consent*, she at the same time held up to them a claim, and in effect told them, that she was resolv'd to make another, or a thousand more, whenever she should be pleas'd to exercise the right she had assum'd—Such were the councils which ruled in Britain then, and we all know what they have been since.

The Americans, for the sake of restoring harmony, chose to treat this act with silence, at least till necessity should oblige them to remonstrate the ill effects of it. The repeal of the stamp-act was receiv'd with universal joy; and perhaps future historians may say of the colonists, as has been said of the people of Britain upon another occasion in a former period, that they were "mad with loyalty"—Addresses were offer'd to our most gracious Sovereign on the occasion, and letters of thanks were sent to the patriots who had signaliz'd themselves as instruments in bringing on this happy event—The commerce with Great-Britain which had been stop'd was again reviv'd upon the additional motive of *gratitude*, and such steps were taken as might probably lead the mother country, *in the height of her glory* to imagine, that the Americans look'd upon the repeal as a singular & unmerrited favour: It must be own'd they seem'd too unmindful of the right they had *on their part* claim'd, of a total exemption from taxes not rais'd with *their own* free consent; and that the *repeal* was nothing more, upon their own principles, than the removal of a burden which they were under no manner of obligation to bear—I mention these things to show that the colonies were at that time heartily dispos'd to a reconciliation with the mother country, and that she has not the least reason to complain of *them* that differences still unhappily subsist between them—and if Britain herself would now and then recollect, she might perhaps correct some past errors and *follies*, which might tend to restore that mutual affection which all good men wish for, and she herself, however she may now think of the matter, may *one day want*—Power is intoxicating; and those who are possess'd of it too often grow vain and insolent; we have daily instances of this in *particular persons*; and a haughty nation inebriated with power, like a drunken man upon a precipice, may fall into inevitable ruin, when the friendly hand of a child, if present, might have led him from danger.

But tho' the colonies were so well dispos'd towards the mother country, it must not be forgot that there was a cursed Cabal, principally residing in this town, who having been disappointed in their expectations of the sweets of the stamp-act, were perpetually intriguing to bring about another parliamentary tax-act; for no other purpose than that they might feast and fatten themselves upon the spoils and plunder of the people—and I am persuaded the nation would not have been so *impolitick* as to have pass'd another revenue act for the colonies so soon after the confusion which the stamp-act had occasioned on both sides the water, had not this Cabal found means to induce the men in power at home to believe, that the opposition to that act was "*a faction*" that rag'd indeed for a while, but was then an "*expiring faction*"; and that the generality of the people, now under the influence of the "*better sort*", and those whom they were pleas'd to call the "*friends of government*" who "*feared GOD and honor'd the King*", were become perfectly reconciled to the measure, and the experiment might be tried with safety and success——What a pity it is that great men are so ready to yield implicit faith to the idle reports of their tools and dependents, in matters that concern the welfare of millions, and the very existence of states! But great men are not always wise! and we may safely add from the experience of the world, that they are not always good. Perhaps the M——y themselves were glad to receive these accounts from their wretched hirelings, as they might make a plausible foundation on which to build a plan for their own future wealth and greatness, however distressing to the Colonies, and ruinous to the nation.—This may be tho't a little rude for an American pen; but Britain has too often seen a corrupt M——y under the best of kings. There have indeed sometimes been instances of favourites torn as it were from the arms of ****, and made to suffer the vengeance of an injured People.——I never could conceive what should induce a free *independent* British house of Commons to pass a Bill so repugnant to the British constitution, as well as natural right and justice, as a bill for controuling the property of millions without their consent! But I have been lately told that an opinion prevails in that country, that an act of parliament when once passed, becomes a part of the constitution, and that such a bill was perfectly reconcileable with their own Ideas of the act before-mentioned, declaring a right in the British parliament, to make laws binding on the Colonies *in all cases whatever*, and consequently in their opinion a constitutional bill—Whatever was the motive, we find to our astonishment, that in addition to the act of 4 Geo. 3. commonly called the Molasses-act, another American revenue-law was made, and the Colonies were again taxed without their consent, by those who never did and never can represent them.—Let me ask the Cabal, whether the Colonies in general are perfectly reconciled to this act—They now see the contrary with grief and despair, and they may e're long see it with terror and amazement.—The Colonies are more than ever united in a determined opposition to these acts, and I hope in God they will continue their opposition to them, till they are all repealed—till the Locusts and the Caterpillars which now swarm among us, are driven off like chaff, and every American grievance is redressed.—Their union & firmness I am sure will continue as long as they have a feeling of their own dignity and their own rights; and there is no reason to fear that this feeling will ever be extinguish'd in their breasts, while they remain a virtuous and a sensible people. Their opposition has been prudent & legal,—what single step has been taken that cannot fully be justify'd by the Laws of their country—They have publickly remonstrated their grievances to the world, and humbly petition'd their Sovereign for redress: But their very petitions have been represented by the Cabal—insolently and treasonably represented even to his Majesty himself, as the *last efforts of a dying faction*—Indeed the Cabal have since alter'd their tone; and either really hagg'd in their consciences, or pretending to fear where no fear was, instead of an expiring faction, they have since represented the colonies in general and this town in particular, as upon the eve of an insurrection, and that there was a necessity of the actual exertion of military power to prevent it—they have set forth to the Lords of the T——y the necessity of two or three regiments to guard their persons, and wrote to the commanding officers at Halifax for troops and ships of war to restore and support government in the town of Boston—I appeal to *their own* letters lately publish'd for the truth of what I assert, and in consequence of these very letters, (so weak and credulous or so wicked & abandon'd were the M——y) troops were sent, which took the possession of this city in a manner unheard of but in an enemies town, and with orders—What shall I say! I shudder at the thought!——Surely "no provincial magistrate could be found, so steel'd against the sensations of humanity and justice, as wantonly to order troops to fire on an unarm'd populace, and (more than) repeat in Boston the tragic scene exhibited in St. George's field?"

Let any one imagine the distress of this people—a free city, I mean once free and still entitled to its freedom, reduc'd to the work of tyranny—an aggravated tyranny! Was not an army of placemen and pensioners sufficient, who would eat us up as they eat bread, but an army of soldiers must be stationed in our very bowels—Where is the bill of rights, magna charta and the blood of our venerable forefathers! In this dilemma to what a dreadful alternative were we reduc'd! *To resist this tyranny, or, submit to chains*——The one might have been done with the greatest ease, for what was an handful of troops to subdue a large country——surely two or three regiments could never have been intended "to exterminate the inhabitants of this province. And it could not be expected that such a petty armament could produce any other effect than that of "inspiring the people with resentment"—"those who imagined that the inhabitants of Boston would oppose the landing of the King's troops knew very little of their temper or design", and yet I believe the thought of finally submitting to chains was never suffer'd to harbour in their hearts——God forbid that free countries should ever again yield to tyranny! This has long been the unhappy fate of the world, while it was overspread with ignorance and involop'd in darkness: Mankind I hope are now become too enlightned to suffer it much longer.

The colonies have since had a *temporary* relief from the alternative before mentioned, by the publick spirited proposal of the merchants in the several governments, to withdraw their commercial connections with the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain; which is esteem'd by all judicious and well-dispos'd persons as a noble sacrifice of their own *private* rights and a well-chosen expedient for the recovery of the *publick* rights of their country. It is not to be wonder'd at that this salutary measure should be violently oppos'd by the Cabal and their abandon'd instruments; and we find BERNARD early endeavoring to prevent its taking an impression on the other side the water, by falsely suggesting to the minister of state that numbers who had sign'd this generous agreement "did not intend to comply with it", but that there were "still remaining enough of the most respectable merchants of this town, non-subscribers, to defeat the scheme, even if the subscribers were to keep to their promise"—This number is reduc'd to a few men, in themselves of very inconsiderable weight, who have had the honor of being enroll'd for some weeks past in your reputable paper—Sorry I am to find that the family of our present c——nc——r in chief & its connections make so great a part of that *very ignoble* list—a *family* which owes a *gratitude* as it owes its *greatness* to this *despised* people, which till very lately have *lavish'd* upon it all its honors and *lucrative* places;—a *family* which, if unfeeling to all other obligations, should surely have remember'd the *unexampled* act of generosity done to it by the *commons* of this province not more than three years since; which they were under no obligation to do in law, or in justice; nor in *gratitude*, that I could ever learn: And this act of *pure generosity* should the rather have been remember'd by the *family*, considering the *warm professions* then made; from whence those who *thought them sincere*, form'd the greatest expectations of the most ardent zeal and vigorous efforts in favor of the *invaded* RIGHTS of this country—But—How mutable is the heart of man! Yea, it is deceitful above all things——What, in less than a month follow'd these *professions*, it is not in my power, were I dispos'd to do it, to hide in the darkness of oblivion—*Littera scripta manet*—there it *must* stand in the full view of posterity, which for the most part marks with the greatest precision the characters of those who *have lived*!——Animated not daunted by the example, and encourag'd by the ready strengthening [illegible] *this family* to the late ministerial measures, a Packet from London is daily expected in the next ship, and as it is said under *ministerial* favor, with a very large importation of British manufactures——Good God! How much longer is it expected that the patience of this injured country shall hold out! Have we not already been sufficiently provok'd? Is it possible that any man should have the effrontery, against the united Resolutions of a Continent, to import and vend *its bane*! Unparrell'd presumption! Shall a stranger dare to be the tool of the Cabal, and the instrument of oversetting a measure upon the success of which the hopes of millions are suspended!——What a degree of intollerable vanity and insolence is here! Shall this man avail himself, and make a precedent for others, to avail themselves, of the sacrifice which our own merchants and tradesmen have voluntarily made for the publick good, and hereafter wrest that part of the trade out of their hands, whenever the safety of the country shall admit of its being again carried on!—What man will purchase goods of such a bold intruder!—Who will not look upon him as a publick enemy, and treat him with the marks of contempt and hatred! But—contemptible and odious as he must appear, yet in comparison with those few NATIVES of the country, and blessed be God there are but few, who can pride themselves in the importations they have made, and impudently boast of their success, in comparison I say, with such *parricides* as these, a stranger must, in an impartial eye appear, even *innocent*!——

ALFRED.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Wednesday the First Day of November next, precisely at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mrs. Elizabeth Checkley, in Hanover-Street.

A Large and Valuable Collection

of Books, consisting chiefly of Divinity and History, being the Library of her late Husband the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, jun. decease'd,—Among which are the following celebrated Authors, viz.

Bishop Andrews Works	Rushworth's Historical Collections.
Cartwright on the New-Testament,	Charnock's Works, 2 Vols.
Durham on the Revelation.	Dr. Henry More's Works.
Edwards Body of Divinity 2 Vols.	Patrick's Commentary on the Old Testament, 9 Vol.
Calvin's Works, 5 Vols.	Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 Vols.
Clark's Lives.	Dr. South's Sermons, 6 Vols. and his Posthum. Works
Prideaux's Connections, 3 V	Beckard's Roman and Ecclesiastical History.
Josephus	Pool's Synopsis, 5 Vols.
Welles's sacred Geography 4 Vols.	

With many other Authors, viz.

Owen,	Trapp,
Sherlock,	Atkins,
Wilkins,	Flemming,
Clark,	Alsop,
Danver's,	Willard, &c. &c.

Too many to be here enumerated.

N. B. Attendance will be given at said House the Day before the Sale, to show said Library.

THIS EVENING,

The 2d of *October*,

At a large ROOM in Battle-Street, formerly *Green* and *Walker*'s Store,

Will be Read, an ORERA, called

Love in a Village,

By a *Person* who has *Read* and *Sung* in most of the great Towns in *America*.

All the SONGS will be Sung.

He personates all the Characters, and enters into the different Humours or Passions as they change from one to another, throughout the Opera.

Tickets for Admission will be delivered at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, and at *Green & Russell*'s in Queen-Street, at *Half-a-Dollar* each.

To begin precisely at Seven o'Clock.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1769.

TWO DOLLARS Reward,

and necessary Charges paid, to any one that will return to the Subscriber, a YAWL that was taken away from his Wharff sometime about the 18th Instant; said Yawl rows with five Oars, has a plain Cap-streak, with a Stern-plate and Shoes; the Inside painted red, and the Streak yellow and blue.

THO. DAWES.

Elizabeth Pitson

HEREBY informs the Public, That she has removed from Wings-Lane, to a House next the Friends Meeting-House, in Quaker-Lane, where she continues teaching young Misses Reading and Seamstry.

Wanted *immediately*, Four Apprentices

to a genteel Business not at present carried on in America:—For particulars Enquire at LEIGH's Intelligence-Office, Merchants-Row, Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

At Harris & Aves's *Wharff*, N. End,

GOOD West-India RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of *John Fillebrown*, late of *Boston*, Distiller, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Fillebrown*, Administratrix on said Estate.

From the London General Evening Post.

Boston, May 12. The Army of Parliament has encouraged the people, who call themselves the Sons of Liberty, to insult and abuse every body who don't fall into their sentiments: if the troops had not been here this winter, and even now, there would have been nothing but pulling down houses, and I believe, assassinations. Numbers of people who did not import this spring, are determined to do it in the fall.

QUEBEC, August 31.

Friday Night last, about 11 o'Clock, a poor Man, his Wife, and two Children, were departing from this City, in a Canoe, to their Farm up the Country, they unluckily run thwart a Ship's Cable in the River, which immediately overset the Canoe, when, happily for them, the Man instantly catch'd one of the Children with his Teeth, and got hold of the Cable with his Hands, where, his Wife hanging round his Body, he supported himself and them till taken up by some Boats: The other Child was taken up at some Distance from them floating on the Water, borne up only by the Blanket, in which it was lying when the Canoe overset; so that they were all miraculously sav'd, but lost every Thing they had in the Canoe.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1, 1769.

"In the surprize of almost every patriotic Politician, the same Ministry continues to direct our Affairs as in my last; they seem to think the British Subjects in America were made with Saddles on their Backs and Bridles in their Mouths, and they, the Ministry with Boots and Spurs to ride you at their Pleasure, but was I to advise the brave Americans, I would have them throw the Devils in the Dirt if they spur too hard: for I have no Notion of a brave People submitting to the Spirit of Arrogance against their Convictions. I know both the Ministry & the Opposition, & must confess I have no Confidence in either. B."

Sept. 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 25.

"There is no particular News, except that it is now a pretty general Opinion, that the Duke of C——n, and his Party, will be routed next Sessions. G. Grenville is now almost as warm in Favour of America, as he was formerly against it."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 26. (2)

"Your Trade now will soon be opened, as the Acts will be repealed when the Parliament meets again; and the Report of To-day is, that Lord Hillsborough goes out, and Lord Dartmouth will be in his Room."

NEW-YORK, September 25.

Capt. Berton, in 7 Weeks from Gibraltar, acquaints us, That Paschal Paoli passed the Streights the first of August, in a large Dutch Ship bound for Amsterdam.

BOSTON, October, 2.

Friday last a Jury of Inquest sat on the Body of an Infant Child, found dead in a Vault near the Orange-Tree: from the Evidence it appeared to be born alive, and without any Person present at the Birth: The Mother is secured in Order for Trial.

We have it from undoubted Authority, that Mrs. Wales, the Wife of Nathaniel Wales, Esq; of Windham, in Connecticut, the last Season rais'd Six Thousand Silk Balls from one Mulberry Tree only.

The Select-Men of this Town having received from *William Bollan*, Esq; authentic Copies of Letters wrote to the Right Honorable the Earl of *Hillsborough*, his Majesty's Secretary of State, by Governor *Bernard*, General *Gage*, Commodore *Hood* and others, together with several Memorials of the Commissioners of the Customs; in all which Letters and Memorials, the Character and Interest of the Town appear to be greatly aspers'd and injured—Have thought proper, and do hereby notify the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston*, qualified as the Law directs, to assemble at *Faneuil*-Hall on Wednesday next the Fourth Day of *October*, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. then and there to consider and determine what Steps are proper to be taken thereon, &c.

A Letter from Rhode-Island by the last Post says,—We have reduced our Custom-House Officers to the Table of Fees established by a Law of this Province, and have commenced some Actions for exorbitant Demands.—Our Collector is (I suppose) now at Boston, consulting the Oracles; if you happen to become acquainted with him, you'll easily perceive him to be no Conjurer—by his Conduct, he appears to have been under the Tuition and Guidance of our *old Friend* Shan Ap Morgan, and with the Assistance of Mr. Beals, he comes on very fast in *a good Way*——Master Shan is *Prudent* in keeping the Ninny Hammer under his Wing—he, and Beal's might, and we suppose will, by Accident or Design, soon make some Curious discovery of old affairs.——M^Alcom intends giving a Publick Breakfast as soon as he can get his Gardens in order.—We hear it is the high Taste at Boston.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Credit in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated July 13, 1769.

—"*I am honored with your's of May 10th and agree with you perfectly in your Sentiments of public Affairs. Government here seems now to be growing more moderate in regard to America; and I am perswaded that by a steady, prudent conduct, we shall finally obtain all our important points, and establish American Liberty on a clearer and firmer Foundation.—The Folly of the late Measures begins to be seen and understood at court, their promoters growing out of credit, and the trading Part of the Nation, with the Manufacturers, are become sensible how necessary it is for their Welfare to be on good Terms with us. The Petitioners of Middlesex and London have numbered among their grievances the* unconstitutional *taxes on America; and similar Petitions are expected from all Quarters; so that I think we need only be* quiet *and persevere in our Schemes of Frugality and Industry, and the rest will do itself. Your Governor is recalled, and 'tis said the Commissioners will follow soon, or be new modelled with some more men of discretion among them.*"

As Money is scarce at Bermudas, we hear the (5) Commissioners have lately had a large Remittance of TURTLE from that Island, some of which they dressed last Week in this Town; and tho' many Invitations were given out to the Royal Repast, we hear that excepting the PENSIONED HYPOCRITE, not a great Friend to his *Country*, not an American appeared to regale of their Dainties.

[An Account of the Spinning Match at Lexington, Taunton, Northborough, &c. must be defer'd till next Week.]

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THREE out of the four RESPECTABLE ADM——TY Judges upon *the New Establishment* of Six Hundred a Year, are now in this Town, and have been in, and about it, almost ever since their Appointment, except a Visit of about 48 Hours to Halifax, to appoint a DEPUTY (at 20 a day Lay there) and another a Visit to South-Carolina for the same Purpose.——Is it not sufficient that our Property is to be determined by a *single Judge*, not altogether the highest in our Esteem, and (as 'tis said) his Salary to be paid out of the Produce of Condemnations? but, *that single Judge* is to depute such Persons as he pleases to hold Courts, and pass Judgment upon the Property of English Subjects in North-America. How such Deputies are paid by their Principals, and what Sums they are to have for *administring Justice*, is best known to themselves?—Mr. John M—n may probably be deputed for Rhode-Island, as 'tis likely he may do it upon an easy Lay. SULLY.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I AM very sorry that among the last Cargo of sir Francis Bernard's, Commodore Hood's, General Gage's, and the Commissioners Letters sent over by our Agent, lately published; I do not find CAPTAIN JOHN CORNER's DIARY—The Disappointment I assure you is great, and much to be regreted.—I remember THE DIARY was mentioned in Lord North's List of STATE PAPERS, given in to the House of Commons—and I observed by the Commissioners Minutes, taken on board the Romney, and now published, that THE CAPTAIN upon that *great Occasion*, was initiated to the Board—took his Seat accordingly——and for the Good of the King's Service, became a Commissioner EXTRAORDINARY.——THE CAPTAIN in that Day was *here* esteemed a great Naval-Officer,—he knew thoro'ly every Manœuvre of dousing Peaks, striking Pendants, keeping Fishing-Boats without the Buoys, and feeding Goats upon Castle Island.——THE DIARY must have been very curious and entertaining, as well as useful and informing to his M——y's Ministers;—and as by some of the CAPTAIN's Writings, which accidentally I have seen, he appears highly deserving of Note in the REPUBLIC OF LETTERS. I think it a real Loss to the Province in general, and to every individual, ignorant, illiterate Pumkin, that this same DIARY has not been sent over.—The coarse People want Improvement and Polishing, in both Manners and Literature, Charles Paxton our late Vendue Master asserts it—and the J. HALION COUNT says, THE CAPTAIN is the most polite, well-bred, sensible, *fine Gentleman* he ever met with.——And as our COUNT (*from Cheapside or Blow Bladder Street*) a most refined Judge of Accomplishments & Politicks says so, I am truly sorry that Mr. Agent Bollan has been so negligent as not to send over this *material* STATE PAPER.——Pray Messieurs Printers, be so good as to use your Influence that the Agent be directed to send over *immediately* CAPTAIN CORNER's DIARY, as its Appearance *here* may be for the good of the Province in many Respects.

CARDUOUS BENEDICTUS.

PRINTERS!

JOHN ROBINSON the Commissioner in *the thing* he scribbled in Mein's Paper of Monday the 18th September told us that "certain Depositions would be taken in the Course of that Week." *We* know that Depositions were accordingly taken *at his Request* before Esquire MURRAY; we now call upon him the said *Robinson* to publish them, and agreable to his Promise give us "an Opportunity of judging whether the By-Stander or Mr. Gridley is most deserving of Credit," in what was related of the Treatment given to our COMMON FRIEND—This we have a Right to expect and *demand*.

THE PEOPLE!

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Thicksetts, Irish Holland, Checks, Callicoes, Grizets, Poplins, figur'd Pelongs, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticken, several Lots best Genoa Velvet, &c. House Furniture, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

ALSO, A warranted 8-Day Clock London-make, with a beautiful japann'd Case—Watches—Several Dozen of Old Madeira, &c. &c.

To be Sold at public Sale to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. *Benjamin Choate*, Innholder in *Newbury-Port*, on Monday the 9th of *October* Instant,

One Hundred Acres of choice

Land lying in *Dracut*, within about 2 & ¾ Miles of the River Merrimack, being Part of the Farm known by the Name of Muggridge's Farms.

The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock; One Quarter Part of the Purchase Money to be paid on signing the Deed, the Remainder (if required) six Months Time will be allowed, giving Security on Interest.

On *Friday* next,

At TEN o'Clock precisely,

Will be Sold by Public VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street, (6)

A variety of English GOODS,

amongst which are—Scarlet and other colour'd Broad Cloths, Scarlet and crimson worsted, black Callimancoes, Callicoes, Cotton Gowns, Silk Mitts, Lawns, spoted Bandannoes, black Breeches Patterns, Oznabrigs, Mens and Boys worsted and Cotton Hose, fine strip't Ginghams, Gold Laced Hatts, Felt and Castor Hatts, &c. &c. &c.

J. Ruffell, Auctioneer.

The Publick may be assured, notwithstanding any Reports to the contrary, that no one has been taken with the Small-Pox since last Monday. The Woman who had it in a House near the Horse Shoes is now well; and there is but one sick of this Distemper in the Hospital at West Boston, which is the only Person in Town who has the Small-Pox or the Symptoms of it.

By Order of the Select-Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Boston, October 2, 1769.

The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY Letter E. hereby Notify the Public, That they are absolutely determined that the Drawing of said Lottery shall Commence on the Third Day of *November* next, at *Faneuil*-Hall, where those who Incline may attend. A few Tickets remaining on Hand may be had of the Managers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jacob McDaniel,

At Mr. EDWARD CHURCH's Store, Newbury Street;

SPICES of all Sorts, Glass and Stone Ware. Also; Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Indian Corn and Redwood, cheap for Cash.

Lemmons, Limes, Oranges and Pine-Apples—and a few fine Turtle just arrived from New-Providence, may be bought, if apply'd for directly, on board a Schooner laying at Minot's T.

WANTED in a Family immediately, a Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

BRoad Cloths, yard-wide Forrest Cloths, napt Ratteens, Shalloons, blue and white Furniture Linnen, Camblets, Mens Camblet Cloaks lin'd with green Colchester Baize, Cloth Waistcoats, Plush Breeches, colour'd Threads, Garters, Horn Combs, &c.

Wanted a good second-hand Brigt. or Snow, 2 or 3 Years old, 100 or 120 Tons Burthen, double-deck'd, of a good Length and Beam, well Timber'd, a fast Sailor, and of an easy Draft of Water; a new Vessel of the above Description, if cheap, may suit.

Any Person who has such a Vessel to dispose of, and that the above Goods will suit for Pay, may know further by enquiring of the Printers.

£.250 O. T. to be given away, or about 70 Acres of Marsh, which has lett for £.20 L. M. per Ann. for above 20 Years past, to be sold for £.300, it never needs Fencing or Ditching. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Extraordinary good, and very fresh Orange Juice, and that would keep good for Ten Years, and of a rich, soft, pleasant Taste in Punch, that many of the best Punch-Tasters prefer to any Lemons, at ONE DOLLAR per Gallon, sold by JOHN CROSBY, at the Basket of Lemons, South-End.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Seaflower, Brooks,	*from New-London*
Sloop Charming Hannah, Punchard,	*ditto*
Sloop Fox, Odell,	*ditto*
Sloop Endeavour, Lewis,	*ditto*
Schooner Dolphin, Snow,	*Canso*
Schooner Sally, Harding,	*ditto*
Sloop Fanning, Homer,	*North-Carolina*
Sloop Charming Molly, Foster,	*New-London*
Sloop Ruby, Higgins,	*ditto*
Schooner Defiance, Clark,	*New Providence*
Schooner Diru, Morton,	*Quebec*
Brig Stork, Coombs,	*Antigua*
Sloop Merrymack, Newhall,	*St. Croix & Turks-Islands,*
Brig Triton, Bartlet,	*St. Lucia*
Sloop Ruby, Davis,	*Cape-Nichola.*

CLEARED OUT.

Sloop Industry, Andrews,	*for North-Carolina*
Brig William, Corson,	*Virginia*
Schooner Bethiah, Cobb,	*Quebec*
Sloop Dolphin, Atwood,	*Annapolis-Royal*
Sloop Nancy, Atwood,	*Halifax*
Sloop Dispatch, Dunn,	*West-Indies*
Brig Jersey Packet Nicholl,	*London.*

OUTWARD BOUND.

Brig Union, Macy,	*for London*
Brig Squirrel, Peaft,	*Briftol*
Sloop Polly, Doane,	*New-London*
Brig Rebecca, Callender,	*Cape-Fear*
Schooner Elizabeth, Smith,	*Nova-Scotia.*

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Twenty-seven Whites. Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	41 *m. after* 1	*Friday,*	38 *m. after* 4
Tuesday,	30 *m. after* 2	*Saturday,*	17 *m. aft.* 5
Wednesday,	18 *m. aft.* 3	*Lord's-day,*	59 *m. aft.* 5
Thursday,	58 *m. aft.* 3	*First Qr.*	7 *Day,* 6 *Aft.*

(5) void—the Act appointing Commissioners pa. 748 Vol. 1. (6) vid. page 680. (7) vid. page 666— (8) vid. page 669. (9) vid. page 663.

† Grafton ‖ See the Appendix pa 831 * = Commissioner Robinson § Governor Hutchenson. ¶ Admiralty * Malcolm ~ Majesties ~ James Otis jun.r (1) Page 596—649 (2) vid Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1. & vid. page 466 (3) vid. molas. Act, pa. 9. Tea act, pa 735. Vol. 1

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AS the obſervations I ſent you for laſt monday's paper were omitted for want of room, I beg you would ſuppreſs them, and inſtead thereof, inſert the following from the New-York Gazette of September 18, with the Remarks, and you'l oblige your friend and cuſtomer,

W. P.

FOR the information of thoſe who may not ſee the Boſton papers, we would inform them, that in conſequence of Mr. John Mein's name being inſerted in the public papers among thoſe who refuſed to ſign the agreement of non-importation, he has, in ſeveral of his late papers, publiſhed his reaſons for declining to ſign ſaid agreement, together with the manifeſts of the cargoes of a number of veſſels lately from Great Britain.—He informs the public, that in his various occupations he ſupports no leſs than ſeventeen people, the greateſt part of whom muſt have been turned off deſtitute, or have been ſupported in Idleneſs, had he ſigned the Agreement: [So rather than let 17 people do other work than his, he would ruin and make ſlaves, like ſome other tyrants of his kind, all thoſe of the ſame buſineſs in the country, who had ſo much publick ſpirit, rather to ſuffer themſelves than ſee their country in ſlavery.] *That he has purchaſed paper, within little more than two years, to the amount of between 3 and 400l. lawful money, made at Milton, and would have purchaſed to double that amount if the makers could have ſupplied him: That as to the book-ſelling buſineſs, the neceſſity that a people, eager after learning,* [here he would tickle the publick a little] *and poſſeſſed of all the natural endowments of genius and parts, requiſite to its attainment, are under of purchaſing books for the education of youth, for inſtruction in the arts, Sciences and learned profeſſions, renders their importation not only neceſſary, but laudable.—Having mentioned that upwards of thirty veſſels have arrived at Boſton from Great Britain, ſince January 1, 1769, then follows a copy of the agreement of the Merchants, entered into in Auguſt, 1768, as alſo an advertiſement of two of the Merchants in May laſt, in which it is ſaid, that, by the report of the committee, it appeared that the whole of the goods imported in the veſſels which had then arrived amounted to a very inconſiderable ſum: That only ſix perſons out of the 211 who were ſigners, were among the importers, who thro' inattention had omitted to countermand their orders; but all of them readily and of their own motion agreed to deliver up the goods to be diſpoſed of as the committee ſhould direct: That the gentlemen who declined ſigning the agreement had in general conformed themſelves to it. That as to thoſe who had imported in the ſhips lately arrived, their importations were very ſmall, and conſiſted principally of duck, and ſuch other articles as were not contrary to the agreement except 6 or 7 perſons, whoſe importations appeared to be as uſual.——In order to invalidate what is here aſſerted by the committee of Merchants, and to endeavour to ſhew that the Merchants had violated their agreement, Mr. Mein has already publiſhed the manifeſts of the cargoes of 9 veſſels arrived from Great Britain ſince laſt January, in which appear the names of a number of perſons, as importers of goods contrary to agreement, beſides thoſe who have been adverziſed as ſuch.——To theſe accuſations of Mr. Mein's, the committee of Merchants have given rational replies, and ſome others have proved moſt of his aſſertions futile and ſome of them falſe:——He ſeems to have bullied the moſt of the non-importers;—and holds his ground againſt them:—And in his plea appears to be back'd a good deal by ſome Rhode-Iſlanders, who alone run counter to the general intereſt of North-America, by continuing their importations. How far Mr. Mein's purpoſe will be anſwered by his oppoſition to the country, muſt be left to time to determine.*

The piece ſign'd the "American Spy" publiſh'd ſometime ſince in the Newport-Mercury, which is alluded to in the latter part of the above extract, is ſtrongly ſuſpected by many to be manufactur'd here, to ſerve as an introduction to the manifeſt of a veſſel own'd by JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Indeed it is a little unlucky for Mr. Mein, that the ſuſpicion is confirm'd by his ſo eagerly adopting that curious performance, in expreſs contradiction to all his *rovings* againſt anonymous writers. I therefore beg that *Gentleman*, ſeriouſly, *candidly* and *decently*, to review and conſider the following Extracts from his ſeveral publications.

Speaking of the publication of the ſeveral Committees in Fleet's and Edes & Gill's papers of Auguſt 24th he ſays "I call upon the authors of them to make known "their names, as every man who takes the freedom of "addreſſing the public ought to do, not only that he may "be the more readily believ'd, but alſo out of reſpect to "the tribunal to which he makes his appeal, I have alſo "repeatedly declar'd that I would pay no attention to "*anonymous* writers, they indeed ſufficiently reply to their "own performances, by their fear and ſhame of avowing "them openly." Chron. No. 123, Page 277.

On another occaſion he *ſays*, "It being beneath *any Man* to contend with opponents ſheltered under a Maſk." Chron. 269, p. 271.

Again "The Candor of the public will never permit "them to *affix* any *beliif* to *anonymous* writers, for the "purpoſes of men who are afraid to avow what they "write cannot be warrantable" Chron. 125, p. 126.

I would adviſe Mr. Mein to pay due attention to the above, and if his office of *Catechiſt General*, and other important avocations do not prevent, I pray he would endeavour to reconcile to the public his many groſs and glaring inconſiſtencies and miſrepreſentations. His conſummate dullneſs has been ſufficiently expos'd by his own performances, and nothing but the moſt rancorous ſpirit of malevolence could induce him any longer to continue them. The publication of laſt Monday muſt indeed be allow'd to be a Maſter-piece of its kind, and fully convinces the public that his fountain of nonſenſe is exhauſted to the dregs of mud and filth.

Mr. Hancock has long been ſingled out by Mr. Mein as an object of his particular reſentment, perhaps this was a mode of Conduct dictated to him by his Abettors, but his arrows of calumny have hitherto been, and I truſt ever will be, diſcharg'd in the Air; I am fully perſuaded whatever Mr. Mein has ſaid, or can ſay, will never wound the reputation of any Individual in this Province, and he may reſt aſſur'd Mr. Hancock holds him in ſuch thorough Contempt that he will never deign to take the leaſt Notice of him or his performances.

WILLIAM PALFREY.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, formerly called *Dorcheſter Canada*, have in ſundry Advertiſements in the *Boſton-Gazette*, requeſted all thoſe who had any Demands upon them to ſend in their Accompts, yet ſeveral have neglected it, This is therefore to deſire all who have any Demands on the Propriety to ſend their Accompts ſpeedily to any of the following Gentlemen, appointed a Committee for ſettling the Accompts, viz.

Lieut. Col. *Caleb Wilder*, at *Lancaſter*.
Lieut. *Iſaac Stearns*, at *Billerica*.
Mr. *Alexander Hill*, at his Store South-Side the Town-Dock, *Boſton*.

Boſton, Sept. 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Abigail Davidſon,

In Seven Star Lane, *BOSTON*,

This Fall or next Spring,

A large Collection of the beſt Sorts of young grafted and innoculated Fruit Trees, ſuch as

CHERRIES, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime-Trees, Engliſh Elm Trees, Grape-Vines of all Sorts, red & white Dutch Currant Buſhes, Box for Edgings of Walks.——Alſo, Garden Seeds raiſed here, which are more ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies than any imported.—Alſo, dry'd Sweet Herbs, Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, Baum, Summer Savory, —Alſo, Garlick, Shalots, and Horſe-Radiſh, to be ſold cheaper than any in *Boſton*.

All Perſons having Accounts open

with the late Company of Meſſrs. *Richard & Joſeph Billings*, are deſired as ſoon as may be, to come and ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber, Attorney to ſaid Company.

JOSEPH TURELL.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE with a Shop to it in Marlboro'-Street, next Door North of *William Blair Townſend*, Eſq; Alſo, a Houſe and Shop in ſaid Street, oppoſite to Dr. *Gardner's*. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be ſold, Two likely, healthy

ſtrong Negro Fellows, one about 25 Years old, the other about 21, ſuitable for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers.

RAN-away from Benjamin Davis of Newbury-Port, ſail-maker, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, an apprentice lad named Jacob Cooper. Had on when he went away, a blue ſerge coat and jacket, nankeen breeches, check linnen ſhirt, grey worſted ſtockings, wore his own hair. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid boy, and bring him to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by BENJ. DAVIS.

All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Runaway on penalty of the law. *Newbury-Port, Sept.* 22.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, the 20th of *October* next, if not ſold before at private Sale.

Four wooden Tennements in good

Repair, with convenient Yard Room and a Well of good Water, in Short-Street, South End of Boſton—The Sale to be on the Spot at 12 o'Clock on ſaid Day——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may apply to the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar in Royal-Exchange Lane,

EMPTY Wine Pipes, half ditto, two Barrel Tierces, Rum Hogſheads, Quarter Caſks. Likewiſe good old Frontineac Wine, &c.

Choice CAPERS

By the Keg or ſingle Pound,
To be Sold by

Archbald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge in Fore-ſtreet, *Boſton*.

AS ALSO,

BOHEA TEA, Suſhon and Hyſon Tea, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Raiſins, Figs, Currants, Jordan Almonds, Piemento, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Salt-Petre, Race and Ground Ginger, Cotton Wool, Wool Cards, Muſtard, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Crown Soap, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Capperas, Flaſk Oyl, choice Indigo, Poland and common Starch, beſt TD Pipes by the Box or leſſer Quantity, Kippen's Snuff, Tilloch's Pigtail Tobacco, a good Aſſortment of Delph, Stone, Glaſs and Cream-coloured Ware, and many other Articles which will be ſold at a moderate Price, by Wholeſale or Retail.

DUMB FISH.

A Few Quintals of choice Iſle Shoal Dumb Fiſh, to be Sold by CHARLES MILLER, on *Minot's* T.

TO be Sold, a new handſome genteel Two Wheel Chariot, and a ſecond-hand Chaiſe. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold very reaſonably,

A ſtrong HORSE, about 15

Hands high, Paces and Trotts, and is ſuitable for Saddle or Chaiſe.—Alſo a MARE, near 4 Years old. Enquire at *Benjamin Bagnall's* Watch-maker in Cornhill.

C H A L K.

A Few Tons remain to be Sold, at a GUINEA per Ton.—Alſo a Ship's Long-Boat, almoſt new.—Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

IN Writing, either in Merchants Books or otherwiſe—a Perſon who underſtands Buſineſs. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Any Perſon who has a good

Houſe and Farm upon the Main Road, within Twenty Miles of Boſton, and is inclin'd to let the ſame, may by applying to the Printers, hear of one who is deſirous of taking a Leaſe of it, and would enter on it immediately.

For *LONDON*,

The Brig *William*,

JOSEPH ROTCH, Maſter; Burthen about 140 Tons, laying at the South Side of the Long-Wharf, having Two Thirds of her Cargo engaged, and will ſail at fartheſt in Three Weeks, for Freight or Paſſage apply to Peter Hughes, at his Store leading down to Mr. Nathan Spear's Wharf, or the Maſter on Board.

Good CYDER at £.3, O. T. a

Barrel—Empty Wine Pipes, and Weſt-India Rum Hogſheads, and choice Vinegar,

To be Sold at

Blanchard's Wine-Cellar,

On Dock-Square, BOSTON.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Bees-Wax.

Enquire at Mr. *Thomas Lee's* Store in King-Street.

GILBERT DEBLOIS

NOTIFIES his Town and Country Cuſtomers, That he has a large Aſſortment of Winter Goods, with many other Sorts, Imported laſt Fall from London, which are to be ſold at the very loweſt Rates, at his Shop oppoſite Bottom School-Street, near the late Rev. Dr. *Sewall's* Meeting-Houſe.

LIKEWISE TO BE SOLD,

A large Brick Dwelling-Houſe, known

by the Name of CONCERT-HALL, ſituated in Queen-Street, well calculated for Publick Entertainments. Said Hall being the genteeleſt of any in America.

*** The Price will be low, and Payment may be made any Time within Three Years, giving good Security for the Money, for further Particulars enquire of ſaid Deblois.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any adulteration.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

THE Eſtate of Mr. *Michael Berry*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, being rendered inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims——GIVE NOTICE, That they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the firſt Thurſday of the Six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boſton, September* 18, 1769.

Drifted from *Gloceſter* Harbour

(in the late Storm) on Friday the 8th Inſtant, a Moſes Boat, about 14 Feet, her Gunwale broke on the Starboard ſide, not Painted. Whoever may take up ſaid Boat and return her to Mr. *Daniel Rogers* of ſaid Place, or inform the Printers hereof, they ſhall be paid for their Trouble. *Gloceſter, Sept.* 12, 1769.

To be Sold very Cheap for Caſh,

A ſmall SLOOP about 28 Tons

Burthen, almoſt New, Boſton built and is well found. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *Nathan Spear*, at his Wharf. *Boſton, Sept.* 18, 1769.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

Void. page 697. Void. the Agreement pa. 199. Void. page 487-498. Void pa. 537. 645.